Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

Nippon Times
Evening

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

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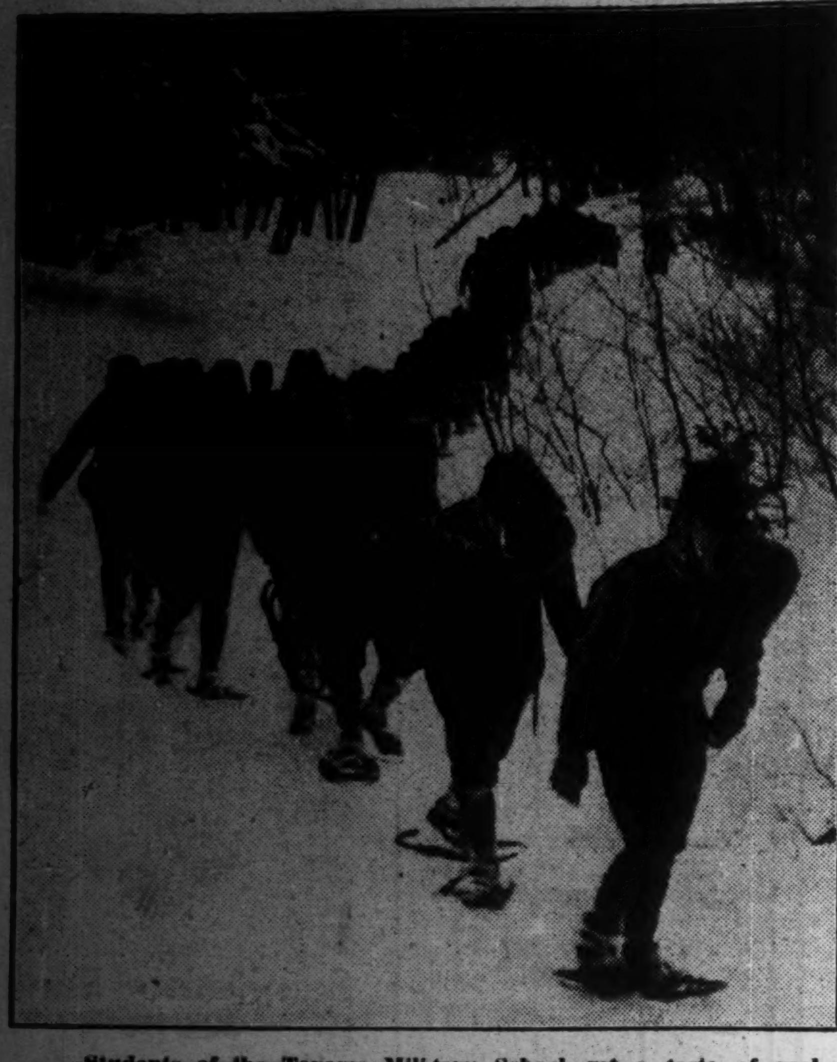
U.S. Planes Down in Portugal

Wintry Rigors Faced



Students of the Toyama Military School get a taste of real hardship as they take part in a mid-winter hike over Kinsei Pass in Inner Nikko. Shown are the school lads advancing through snowdrifts in the face of a driving storm.

Press Comments

Saturday, January 16
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Magnanimous Steps
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Propaganda Warfare

Magnanimous Steps

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Any treaty concluded on unequal terms, whether strictly in a legal manner or not, is bound to breed resentment in one people against the other. Especially must this be the case where such a treaty has been drafted solely for the profit of one party at the sacrifice of the other and enforced by force of arms and money. Relations between nations governed by such a treaty is not likely to endure.

Post-war treaties in general afford as good instances as any. We have only to recall the bitter, smouldering resentment entertained by the Germans toward the French under the tyranny of the Versailles Treaty. Our own foreign relations toward the end of the Tokugawa regime and the three-Power intervention following the Sino-Japanese War are also illustrative.

It is only natural, therefore, that the foreign concessions and extraterritoriality in China, the like of which have never been seen in any other supposedly independent country, should have long been the source of mortification to the Chinese people. A country may have been defeated in war and found weak and helpless, but so long as it is an independent one its relations with foreign countries must be on equal terms.

Persuaded on this point, our country already made a public promise to China through the so-called Konoye Statement in the course of the China Affair that our concessions would be retroceded to China and our extraterritoriality there abolished. This promise we have now fulfilled to the rejuvenated National Government of the Republic, thereby strengthening our ties of alliance with China, which now literally enjoys full independence and territorial integrity. Our ally Italy took a similar step on January 14.

These steps do not signify that Nippon and Italy have merely yielded their rights and interests in China but constitute their unmistakable expression of absolute confidence in and wholehearted support to the new National Government under President Wang Ching-wei, consolidation of the pact for the construction of a new world order and concrete manifestation of their sense of justice which has long cried out for an Asia for Asiatics.

In abolishing concessions and extraterritoriality, the Italian Government made known its attitude that its policy toward China had always been animated by sincere friendship and it was entirely of a different nature from that of the United States or Britain which was compelled by the force of circumstances to relinquish their privileges in China. In this statement our ally has held aloft the justice of the Axis nations.

The Chungking regime has now entirely been deprived of the object of warfare against Nippon and rejuvenated China has begun its work of consolidating its strength. Let the 400,000,000 people of China always bear in mind that it is the Axis which is helping China to strengthen its independence and develop itself and also it is the Axis which has confidence in the racial awakening of China.

Propaganda Warfare

YOMIURI HOCHI—With the war entering a phase of decisive warfare, politics should also bear the stamp of decisive warfare. General Ludendroff said that total war requires total politics. Now decisive-war politics is the most effective form of total politics. In decisive-war politics all political efforts must be directed to the concentration of all national energies for victory. In correspondence with the valiant operations of our officers and men at the front, Government officials at home must administer and guide the people at large and soldiers of industry in such a way that they serve and produce to their fullest extent. It is when statesmen act from such consciousness and induce the people to work in such a spirit that political backwardness in contrast to the progress of war can be overcome, and the total strength of 100,000,000 people fully concentrated on the decisive warfare for victory.

The question of renovating or expanding propaganda and information machinery, of which there has lately been much talk, must be considered from such a standpoint. Propaganda warfare itself is not ideological warfare but there can be no doubt that it is a part of ideological warfare, a very important one. Propaganda warfare has two sides, foreign and domestic.

As seen in the propaganda warfare of the British in the last Great War, propaganda warfare has much bearing on victory. It is, of course,

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Gifu Woman Lives to See Family Produce Over 100 Descendants

A 98-year-old woman by the name of Toku, mother of Chozo Nakashima, 41, carpenter, of 11, Yamaguchi-cho, Gifu, was commended on Friday by Governor Nakano of Gifu Prefecture for the prolificacy of her family of one son and three daughters, who presented her with 13 grandsons and 15 grand-daughters, who gave their grandmother 3 great grandsons and 22 great grand daughters, who in turn presented her with over 30 great-great grandsons and daughters, or in all a total of over 100, reports the Yomiuri Hochi.

On the happy day on which she was commended it is further reported, the old woman was carried in a perambulator by all her great-great grandsons and daughters to the Inaha Shrine to pay respects and make her report of the commendation.

She is quoted to have said: "Of my grandsons, three are now at the front, and until I hear of their exploits, I am determined not to die. I am happy to say that five more great-great grandsons or daughters are forthcoming in the near future."

Iida Formally Presents Nippon's Relief Fund To Victims of Enemy Atrocity Raids in Burma

Donation by Nippon Is Deeply Appreciated By Dr. U Ba Maung

Domei

RANGOON, January 15.—Sympathizing with the victims of repeated and indiscriminate raids by British planes on Burma, the Imperial Government this afternoon donated a relief fund to the Central Administrative Organ of Burma through Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Burma, it was disclosed here today.

In a ceremony which was held in the presence of Nippon military and civil officials including civil administrators of the Imperial Army, Lieutenant-General Iida handed over the donation to Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, who was deeply moved by the kind consideration of the Imperial Government.

In a press interview following the ceremony, Dr. Maung said: "In view of the intention of Lieutenant-General Iida, I will take prompt steps for the relief of the victims."

Later Dr. Maung, in a radio address to the Burmese over the Rangoon broadcasting station from 8:20 p.m. today, severely assailing the British, declared, "In sharp contrast with Britain which has carried out indiscriminate bombings on Burma after the retreat of their troops from Burma, the Imperial Government today donated a relief fund for the victims of the wanton air raids by the British air force.

"While I express my heartfelt gratitude toward Nippon I pledge to cooperate with Nippon in the War of Greater East Asia until the United States and Britain are crushed completely."

The warm-hearted medical treatment accorded by a Nippon mobile clinic within the compounds of the Chittagong Pagoda here, to the unfortunate victims of the indiscriminate and blind bombing by the British, are deepening the feeling of dependence of the Burmese and Indian peoples on the Imperial Forces, reports Domei.

Since December 24 last year, a mobile clinic dispatched by the Imperial Forces has been giving treatment to those injured during British raids.

Assisted by four native nurses, Misses Pon, 18, Betty Sine Laune, 27, Helen Po Seik, 18 and Nellie Shu, 17, the Nippon medical corps has been working night and day, and to date, a large number of patients, completely healed, have been released from the temporary hospital.

An Army surgeon, whose kind and

(Continued on Page 2)

Brazil Orders Baking Of 'Wartime' Bread

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—The Brazilian Government, in its announcement issued today, has ordered the compulsory baking of "wartime" bread throughout the country, a report from Rio de Janeiro has just revealed.

By enforcing this decree, the report commented, Brazil can save its imports of wheat flour by $6,000,000 a year.

Meantime, this new regulation will hit Argentina most, for she has long been relying on Brazil for the disposal of her surplus wheat produce especially since the outbreak of the European hostilities, which caused the stoppage of sales of Argentine wheat to other markets.

Timoshenko Given New Post

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—Marshal Semyon Timoshenko is reported to have been recently appointed as the Commander of the Soviet forces in the Northern Front and is now directing the new Soviet offensive, which commenced since January 12 in the sector south of Lake Ladoga. The Soviet Government, however, has not yet made any formal announcement of his appointment.

81ST DIET SEEN VITAL TO CAUSE

Session Will Stress Boost in War Power--Preparations Pushed

The 81st session of the Imperial Diet will reconvene on January 21, to discuss foreign and domestic policies with stress laid upon fostering the war power of the nation and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In this sense, the attention of the 100,000,000 people of the nation is concentrated on the coming session of the Imperial Diet.

Through the session the Government will clarify its policies to meet the grave situation with which this country is confronted and will seek for further national support for the consummation of the current war, while the Imperial Diet will pass resolutions concerning the increase of the warring strength of the nation and will do its utmost, in cooperation with the Government, to establish policies necessary for a sure victory.

Bills announced by the Cabinet to be introduced in the present session of the Diet already number 71, to which will be added scores of other bills, making a total of 88.

In this connection, the chief secretaries of both Houses met in conference yesterday afternoon with Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and Eiichi Moriyama, Director of the Legislation Bureau.

As a result, it was decided that 37 bills would be introduced to the House of Peers and 51 bills to the House of Representatives.

As regards budgetary bills, general as well as special account bills were decided upon, and the assessment of the extra military special account bill is under way, and will be submitted, if possible, to the House of Representatives soon after

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RASH BRITISH MEASURE IRES ARAB POPULACE

Houses of Black Plague Patients Burned Down

Domei

ROME, January 15.—As a means to prevent the spread of the black plague now raging in Palestine, British authorities there have issued orders to burn down the houses of the afflicted, it is reported by an Arab paper in Palestine.

According to the report, the order is only applicable to residential quarters of Arabs and indignation and resentment are being shown by the people due to this British discrimination against them.

In destroying the houses of Arabs who are suffering from the disease or are suspected cases, the Britishers are using flame-throwers, reducing to ashes all articles of furniture together with the buildings it is also reported.

Gandhi, Indian Leader, Seriously Ill at Poona

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 15.—Mahatma Gandhi, great Indian nationalist, who is reported to have been kept in detention since August 8 of last year, is critically ill in Agha Khan Palace, Poona, it was revealed by a secret broadcast from India intercepted here last night.

In Bombay and Poona, it is also reported, large-scale demonstrations are being held by the Indian masses to demand of the British Indian Government to give details of the Mahatma's condition.

According to the broadcast, the news of the Mahatma's illness is spreading all over India like wild fire.

Chungking and Red Troops Smashed By Nippon Army in Big-Scale Drives

The vigorous activities of the Imperial Forces in various regions of China during the week coming at a time when the Japanese Government has returned its concessions to the National Government of China and abrogated its extraterritorial rights in China simultaneously with the latter's war declaration on the United States and Britain must have disappointed Chungking "beyond the bounds of imagination", stated the weekly announcement of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China today.

In the third Eastern Shansi Campaign which was started toward the end of November last year, the Imperial Forces have taken 8,000 prisoners, and the Communist troops in the region are facing annihilation, the announcement declared.

The mopping-up campaign which was started east of Luchow in Anhwei Province against the main strength of the enemy 171st Division on January 6 has resulted in the encirclement and annihilation of the stubbornly resisting enemy through the coordinated tactics of the Japanese infantry, artillery, engineering, and air forces. On January 10, it announced the enemy's vital base at Chekao, Central Anhwei Province, was captured.

The announcement further revealed that the offensive against the enemy troops in the 5th War Zone under Li Tsung-jen carried out despite the cold in the Tapieh Mountains has resulted in the capturing of all the enemy's main bases. The enemy left about 6,500 dead behind and about 1,500 prisoners were captured in this campaign.

Six Chungking P 40 planes appeared for the first time in a long while over Chingmen in Western Hupeh on January 10 and two of the enemy planes were shot down.

FRENCH CAPTIVES IN AFRICA FREED BY HITLER'S ORDER

Press in France Lauds Fuehrer's Move

Mainichi

ZURICH, January 14.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler issued an order today announcing that French officers and soldiers captured by the German forces in North Africa will not be detained as war prisoners, it is reported from Paris.

According to the newly issued order, French officers and men captured in North Africa, who had formerly resided in France will be released in France through the French authorities, while others are free either to remain in Tunisia or return to France.

Laud Fuehrer's Move

Domei

PARIS, January 15.—Local French journals today played up the promulgation of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's decree pertaining to the release of French prisoners in North Africa and lauded the Chancellor for his magnanimous step.

The Petit Parisien declared that Chancellor Hitler's decree was very effective inasmuch as it was announced at this juncture when Britain and America are trying to mobilize the French residents and native inhabitants in North Africa against their will for a war against the Axis countries.

In this connection, another paper said: "The promulgation of the Chancellor's order has swept off the unrest which had been prevalent among the family members of the officers and soldiers who had been enlisted in the army under Marshal Philippe Petain, ever since they were placed under the command of rebel leaders."

Radio Agreement Signed

Domei

HSINKING, January 15.—Marking a new epoch in relations between Germany and Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo-Germany broadcasting agreement was officially signed at the conference room of the Manchoukuo Telephone and Telegraph Company at 2 p.m. today by Jusuke Hirose, president of the company representing Manchoukuo, and Dr. Georg Kuchborn, Counselor of the German Legation here, representing Germany.

Present also at the signing were leading officials of the Manchoukuo Government and the German Legation including Li Shao-keng, Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo, and W. Wagner, German Minister.

Important Notes Seized

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—Out of an enemy plane which crashed while flying between London and Kuivishev, the German forces seized important diplomatic notes, it is reported by a Berlin dispatch reaching here today.

95 PLANES, 216 TANKS DESTROYED BY REICH

Result of 1 Day's Action On East, Libyan Front

Domei

BERLIN, January 15.—The Luftwaffe shot down a total of 95 enemy planes yesterday on the Eastern and Libyan Fronts while German land forces destroyed 216 Soviet tanks in the Stalingrad and Lake Ilmen sectors, it was announced today by the German High Command in its communique which follows:

Eastern Front:

In the south, fierce defensive battles are continuing. In the Stalingrad sector, German forces engaged in pitched battles with Soviet troops which repeatedly launched tenacious attacks. Our forces destroyed 75 enemy tanks out of which 35 were smashed in the fight in the city of Stalingrad.

The Wehrmacht repulsed Soviet troops that again launched an offensive in Veliki-Luki.

In the sectors southeast of Lake Ilmen and south of Lake Ladoga, pitched battles are still continuing. The Germans have smashed enemy forces at various places. In a three-day fighting, a certain Reich legion destroyed 141 Soviet tanks.

German planes, which have daily been collaborating with land forces, shot down 67 Soviet warplanes on January 14.

North African Front:

German fighter planes shot down 28 enemy planes yesterday in fierce aerial combats staged on the Libyan Front.

Axis forces in the southern part of Tunisia repulsed a powerful enemy counter-attack after inflicting heavy damages.

In an aerial attack on the port of Bone, German and Italian bombing planes inflicted heavy damages on an enemy destroyer and caused a big fire to break out in the enemy air base.

Parley of Diplomats In China Postponed

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 15.—Due to the necessity of carefully examining the new situation resulting from China's formal entry into the war, the originally planned conference of consuls-general and consuls under the jurisdiction of the Nippon Ambassadorial Office in China was postponed from January 11 to January 23.

The forthcoming conference which will be attended by Japanese consuls-general in Nanking and Shanghai, and consuls in Soochow, Hangchow, Pengpu, Hsuchow and Wuhu, will discuss and decide on various political, economic and cultural problems with a view to effecting rapid progress in these fields through the organic coordination of various districts in Central China.

49 BILLS PASSED BY KUOMINTANG

Wang Reaffirms Vow To Crush Enemies--Bolsters Propaganda

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, January 15.—The Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang Party which convened yesterday, closed today at noon, with 49 bills having been passed and a declaration made by President Wang Ching-wei.

At today's session which opened at 11 a.m., 49 bills, of which 36 pertained to party affairs, five to political matters, two to military affairs, four to education, one to the study of party activities during last year and to the fundamental principles to be followed in the future and the remaining one bill concerned with the declaration by President Wang, were discussed and passed.

All of the bills submitted at the session were concentrated on measures as to how the Kuomintang Party can best support the National Government in the latter's participation in the War of Greater Asia and how to contribute to the completion of a system for a total war.

Outstanding among the bills was one calling for the establishment of a powerful propaganda structure for enlightening the populace on the significance of China's entry into the war thereby to heighten the nation's morale and also to realize the true meaning of the New Citizens' Movement.

The bills pertaining to education called for the restoration of the educational system which was in effect about 17 years ago and a change in the present middle school system.

Following discussions and the subsequent passing of the bills,

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. AMBASSADOR VISITS SOVIET FOREIGN CHIEF

Standley Admits Goods Transportation Difficult

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, who returned to Moscow after three months' absence, called on Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov yesterday at the Kremlin and conferred with him for about one hour.

After the interview with the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Standley remarked to newspapermen as follows:

"The supply of goods to the Soviet Union is steadily increasing but the transportation is also becoming very difficult. The Soviet Union is attaching importance to the North African front but it does not recognize it as a second front. The Soviet Union has not given up the hope for opening a second front by landing operations on the European continent."

Message From Roosevelt

Domei

CANTON, January 15.—Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who returned to Moscow today after a visit to Washington, is said to have brought a personal letter from President Franklin Roosevelt to Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union, expressing a desire to shortly confer with him, according to a Moscow broadcast.

Willkie to Visit Australia

Mainichi

CANTON, January 15.—The United States Government has decided to dispatch Wendell Willkie, prominent Republican leader, to Australia as a goodwill envoy at the request of the Australian Government, it was broadcast from Melbourne yesterday.

11 Enemy Warcraft Alight Near Lisbon--Berlin Concerned

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—Ten American warplanes made a forced landing in an airfield near Lisbon this afternoon, while another plane was forced to land at another place.

Practically at the same time with the forced landing, a formation of 50 American warplanes passed over Alcova toward the south.

Lands Near La Linea

Domei

MADRID, January 15.—One two-engined American warplane today made a forced landing near La Linea in the Spanish territory, it is reported from La Linea.

The 33 members of the crew of the eleven P-39 American fighter planes that made a forced landing near Lisbon today were immediately arrested.

Berlin Gravely Concerned

Domei

BERLIN, January 15.—The German Government authorities took a very serious view of the forced landing of 11 American warplanes in Portugal and expressed the following opinion today:

Supposing that the American warplanes started from aircraft carriers and were flying toward the Tunisian Front, it is not impossible to conjecture that they were forced to land for want of fuel.

If they were a part of the anti-Axis air force that started from the southern part of England for foremost fronts, the issue will be taken up for serious consideration.

In the case of the above supposition, the planes must have carried sufficient fuel and accordingly, there can be no explanation for the forced landing other than that all of the 11 aircraft took a wrong course.

Therefore, it is to be suspected that the anti-Axis air force deliberately made a forced landing in the territory of Portugal for some purpose or other.

British Plane Detained

Domei

MADRID, January 15.—A British bomber plane, coming from the direction of Gibraltar, landed on the coast of Spain yesterday, and was consequently detained by the Spanish authorities. Several days ago, one British plane flew over the Spanish territory and was driven away by Spanish firing.

Mayors to Meet in Peking

Domei

PEKING, January 14.—To discuss concrete measures for strengthening further the wartime structures in North China, the North China Political Council will hold on January 19 the first conference of provincial governors and mayors of special municipalities in North China since China's declaration of war against the United States and Britain.

Provincial governors of Hopei, Honan, Shantung and Shansi as well as mayors of special municipalities of Peking, Tientsin and Tsingtao will participate in the parley.

Chiang Gets Invitation

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—Chiang Kai-shek has received a formal invitation from the United States Government to attend a conference to be shortly opened at Washington, an Australian broadcast reported today as information obtained from Chungking.

U.S. War Costs Soaring

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—The Washington Government expended a sum of $52,000,000,000 as war expenditure in the period from April to the end of December, 1942, it was announced by the United States Government, according to a Washington dispatch.

Frontier Closed

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—The frontier between French Morocco and Spanish Morocco has been closed, it is reported from Paris.

REFORM SLATED FOR EDUCATION

School Periods to Be Cut--Curriculums Coordinated

An epochal reform will be introduced from April, this year, in the educational system of this country, the main features being the shortening of schooling periods and the coordination of curriculums in line with the priority principle, it was finally decided at the Cabinet meeting on Friday.

It was last year that the Government, with a view to effecting a radical educational reform compatible with the wartime situation, drafted new regulations for various schools, covering the range from middle-grade institutes to universities. Approval was given these plans by the Privy Council on Thursday. On Friday, the Cabinet session agreed that these approved plans would soon be made into seven Imperial ordinances to be enforced from the forthcoming opening of the new school year.

Principles Outlined

As announced by the Government through the Board of Information, the present reform will be centered on three guiding principles, namely: (1) education in all schools should have its chief aim in training students so that they may become true Imperial subjects in whatever field of activity they may participate after graduation, (2) subjects of study should be renovated and simplified, first stress being placed on the importance of realizing the all-round training of students, and (3) schooling periods should be curtailed so as to enable the students to take part in the affairs of the world in the quickest possible time.

All middle-grade schools, so far individually governed by different regulations in accordance with their inherent characterestics, will be placed under a single set of regulations which will be imposed alike on middle schools, girls' high schools and secondary vocational schools. These schools will have their schooling periods cut to four years.

Normal schools, which formerly had the almost similar standing of middle-grade schools, will be elevated to the status of colleges and will have two-year preparatory and three-year main courses. This innovation is chiefly due to the new national school system which has been in force for the past few years in respect to the education of youngsters, it was announced.

Vocational Colleges Unchanged

No tangible reform will be made in the present system for the so-called Senmon Gakko (vocational colleges) especially regarding their schooling periods which will remain at three years as heretofore.

Koto Gakko or high schools will have a one-year cut in their present period of three years. The schooling periods in various departments of universities will be duly shortened according to circumstances.

As often pronounced by the educational authorities, the Government, as regards the proposed reform of the educational system, has no intention of lowering the standard of learning in various schools. The sole aim is to realize a new and more effective system in the present educational sphere of Nippon.

Meanwhile, the system of higher normal schools will remain unchanged for some years to come, it was also announced.

Fund for Relief Given to Burma

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careful treatment is deeply appreciated by the injured persons, declared that the patients, whose conditions were once considered critical, are being released within two to three weeks.

"As they see for themselves the careful and sympathetic attitude with which they are attended," he said, "their sentiment of appreciation and dependence on the Imperial Forces are daily mounting.

"Apart from surgery, internal, optic and ear and nose treatments are being given to Burmese and Indians," the Army surgeon said.

"It seems that the true picture of Nippon is being presented to these peoples through the medical field."

Axis Nationals Arrested

Mainichi

LISBON, January 14.—Elmer Davis, Director of the United States Information Bureau, announced today that the British-American authorities in French North Africa arrested yesterday the entire residents of Axis nationalities in that territory, United Press reported from Washington.

At the same time, the United States State Department stated yesterday that the negotiation opened with Germany respecting the American citizens in French territory and French nationals in the United States ended in a failure.

His Majesty Graciously Grants Gifts to Distinguished Veterans

His Majesty the Emperor, following time-honored custom, graciously made New Year gifts of silver-capped canes and wooden cups bearing the Imperial Crest to the nation's distinguished subjects of advanced age.

General Hanzo Yamanashi, who has reached the age of 80 was given permission to use his silver-capped cane in the Imperial Palace, while Viscount Nagatsune Takakura, Baron Nobumaro Takachiho, Nagayuki Asano, father of Marquis Nagatake Asano, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, Count Hirotaro Hayashi Count Yoshimitsu Yanagiwara, Viscount Toshisada Mayeda, Viscount Yoshimitsu Nishioji, and Baron Yoshihiro Takagi each received a wooden cup bearing the Imperial Crest.

Decorations conferred on 6,861 military and civil officials was announced by the Government yesterday, states Domei.

Among those honored were Eigo Fukai, Privy Councillor and former Governor of the Bank of Japan and Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board and concurrently State Minister, who were decorated with the First Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure.

Vice-Admiral Shinjiro Imamura, intendant to His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu, who already has been given the First Order of Merit, received the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

BRITISH UNEASY OVER N. AFRICA

Stagnated Front Results in Loss of Hope for Victory

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, January 13.—Unrest and worry are increasing in England because of the stagnation at the North African front, according to a report sent by the London correspondent of a Swiss newspaper.

The Times, in a recent issue, said that hopes for a lightning victory by British and American forces have disappeared.

The Daily Herald said in its yesterday's leading article that the more loudly the Soviet offensive in the eastern front is reported, the more silent British authorities become on the inactivity on the North African front. At first, it was claimed that winter campaign on the eastern front and North African operations were strategically inseparable, but nothing of the sort has materialized. This is the point on which British newpapers are now critizing the Government.

The Daily Herald particularly drew the attention of the British public to the fact that the confused political situation in North Africa will bring serious effect on the future development of the entire war situation.

Uneasiness Growing

Uneasiness over the war situation is thickening in the anti-Axis camp, as a result of the stalemate over the Tunisian war front, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

A New York correspondent of the Daily Herald on January 9, reported the chaos caused in the Anglo-Saxon nations following the assassination of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan and the consequent weakening of cooperation among the American, British and French forces, saying that America has begun to feel the sorrows of war.

The London Evening Standard carries an article of Major-General Fuller in which he said that it will be impossible for the anti-Axis forces to gain a decisive victory unless they smash the German army.

Fuller further declared: "As British shipping losses are heavy, she cannot but obey the war orders of America, but America seems to be preparing for a long war. The United States is boasting that it will build an army of 7,000,000, but that country will not be able to send even one-third of its troops to the front before 1945."

Chungkingites Attempt To Evade Conscription

Domei

CANTON, January 13.—The compulsory military conscription system which was adopted by the Chungking regime last autumn has caused a panic among the people and many men who range within the age of being conscripted have escaped from Chungking, according to information reaching here from the fighting districts.

Last autumn, the Chungking regime reorganized its militia, whereby all men of good health between the ages of 18 and 45 were given identification cards. Those without these cards were immediately drafted into military service, while those possessing the cards were conscripted by a periodical drawing of lots. It is said that at present one out of every three drawers of lots is being conscripted.

British Offering Excuses

Mainichi

CANTON, January 13.—Repulsed in every futile attempt to move into Burma, the British now offer lame excuses and vain boasts.

According to a New Delhi broadcast heard here today, one Irwin, British commander in the Indo-Burmese border area, returning to Calcutta asserted, "There is no need for us to hurry our advance into Burma. It is our work to force the Japanese Army to use up its strength. I firmly believe that it is only a matter of time before the Japanese are driven out of Burma."

CHINESE PLAN JOINT EFFORT

Banding of All Overseas Societies Resolved in F.I.C.

Domei

SAIGON, January 15.—Overseas friendly sentiments expressed by French Indo-China totaling approximately 300,000, who, on January 9, held a mass meeting and sent a telegram to President Wang Ching-wei pledging their support, are going to create a cooperative organ by amalgamating all Chinese associations in existence.

Holding their first meeting yesterday, the representatives made preliminary arrangements. They are scheduled to hold a mass meeting on January 15 to celebrate China's participation in the current war.

At the coming meeting, a federation of associations of Overseas Chinese in the southern part of French Indo-China will be formed and they will send a telegram to President Wang Ching-wei to advise him of their unity and determination to prosecute the war against the United States and Great Britain.

Hankow Pledges Help

Domei

HANKOW, January 15.—A resolution was adopted at a mass meeting held here at 3 p.m. today in which the city's 3,000,000 citizens pledged their moral and material cooperation with the National Government of China to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

The resolution was immediately cabled to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China.

N.Y. Times Belittles Vaunted Alaskan Road

The Alaskan Highway, extending over 1,600 miles, which was formally opened on November 20, 1942, was grandiloquently termed as the Main Artery in the north but according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on January 14, it is revealed that the New York Times pointed out that the Alaskan Highway is still imperfect, by stating, in substance, as follows:

"The width of the Alaskan Highway varies from approximately 18 feet to 30 feet, and the narrowest sections do not measure over 10 feet. In several narrow canyons the road is extremely precarious and is tilted some 15 degrees. Furthermore, the Highway cannot be used for about two months in spring, due to the thawing of the snow, so it may be definitely said that it is far from being perfected.

"In order to widen the road, level its surface, and reconstruct temporary wooden suspension bridges, it will require from three to four years."

R.A.F. Pilots Ill-Trained

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—An increasing number of recent forced landings and other accidents in the British air force is attributable to insufficient training, it is reported by a London correspondent of a Swedish paper. With the expansion of war fronts, which in turn requires more pilots, the report added, the British military authorities were obliged to shorten the training period and send half trained pilots to the fronts, thus causing an increase of deaths in the Royal Air Force.

Asada Given Ankara Post

Consul-General Shunsuke Asada was promoted to the post of embassy councilor and simultaneously assigned to the Nippon Embassy at Ankara, the Foreign Office announced this morning.

ITALY'S ACTION IS APPRECIATED

Nanking Organ Hopes Other Nations Will Follow Nippon's Lead

Domei

NANKING, January 15.—In appreciation of the action that has been taken by Italy, the Minkuo Jipao, official organ of the National Government of China, in its editorial entitled "Italy's Retrocession of Concessions and Abolition of her Extraterritoriality in China," today expressed the hope that other Powers, namely France, Spain, Portugal and Turkey will take similar action following the examples of Nippon and Italy so as to perfect China's position as an independent state in the international situation.

With the National Government of China participating in the war, the journal stated that Nippon not only agreed to retrocede her concessions, international settlements and embassy zone to China but also abolished extraterritoriality. Such friendly steps as taken by Nippon are nothing but the outcome of her respect for sovereignty of China, it said.

Following the example of Nippon the Italian Government on January 14 informed the National Government of China through her Ambassador of the restrocession on Italian concessions and abandonment of extraterritoriality in China, the paper pointed out.

Touching on Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's remark that he felt it an honor to convey to China the action that has been taken, manifesting its friendship thereby, the paper declared this eloquently speaks of the friendly ties prevailing between China and Italy.

The journal emphasized that China is a component part of the common front struggling for establishment of new world order.

Stressing that Italy voluntarily abolished extraterritoriality in the light of translating into practice the spirit of justice prevailing among the Axis camp, the paper predicted further cooperation between China and Italy in various fields such as politics, economics, military and culture so as to accelerate successful conclusion of the war against the common enemy.

Tientsin Hails Move

Domei

TIENTSIN, January 15.—Citizens of Tientsin numbering 1,700,000, who recently hailed Nippon's retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, expressed their whole-hearted thanks to Italy upon hearing the report of Italy's decision to retrocede concessions and relinquish extraterritorial rights in Tientsin.

By making every effort for the successful prosecution of the war against the United States and Great Britain and for the development of Tientsin, now free of foreign concessions, the citizens of Tientsin are determined firmly to return the friendly sentiments expressed by Nippon and Italy.

CHINESE BANKS TO OPEN HANKOW BRANCH OFFICES

Will Resume Business Beginning January 18

Domei

HANKOW, January 14.—With necessary preparations completed by Nipponese and Chinese parties concerned, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications will reopen their respective branches here next Monday, it was officially revealed today.

Prior to the reopening of the branches, ceremonies marking their resumption of business will be held next Sunday at the respective branch offices. The ceremonies will be attended by all Nipponese and Chinese who were members of the committee which made the necessary preparations for reopening the branches.

In a statement issued to the press this afternoon, a spokesman of the committee said that the two branches had been completely reorganized in their structure to conform with the new monetary system instituted under the National Government of China at Nanking. Both branches, he added, will function as Members of the Central Reserve Bank of Hankow.

The two branches, upon resumption of business will be instrumental in furthering Nanking's new currency programs and also in mobilizing Chinese capital to provide ample funds for promoting industrial activities in the locality, the spokesman said, adding that the reopening of the two branches will go a long way in contributing toward industrial rehabilitation and economic development in Central China.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

a mistake to over-estimate the role of propaganda, such as to ascribe the defeat of Germany in the last war to the success of the propaganda warfare waged by Northcliff and others, but it is obvious that the value of propaganda as a flanking action, so to speak, to aid the center action, is of immeasurable magnitude.

It is for this reason that the Government authorities have undertaken to make adjustments and unify propaganda and publicity organizations, sponsoring the formation of such bodies as the Society for National Service through Speech and Press, Society for National Service through Literature, Japan Press Association, Japan Publishers' Society and the like, and are considering the strengthening and expansion of the Board of Information, calling of an information Council and other measures to boost propaganda and publicity.

Now the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has recommended the establishment of a super-Board of Information, a Joho-In, out of the existing Board, the Joho-Kyoku. If we, as a cog in the propaganda machinery, may venture an opinion, propaganda above all must be of the highest quality if it is to be worth anything. Expansion or adjustment of propaganda machinery is all to the good, but the essential point is a skilled employment of the means at our disposal. The authorities should consider a more ingenious and subtle use of the existing vehicles of public opinion. The most effective propaganda is a bold statement of fact without art or flourish. Nothing defeats the end of propaganda as conscious propaganda and the lessons of the past point to facts as being the best propaganda.

SKI MEET SEES WASEDA LEADING THEIR DIVISION

Otaru Higher, Hokkai Middle Also Shine

The Waseda University skiers, by piling up 21 points, lead the university division of the National Students' Ski Meet which got under way on Friday at Shiomidai, Otaru.

Following the opening ceremony, more than 500 skiers, representing 52 schools, opened competition in the university, college, higher school and secondary school division.

Otaru Commercial Higher School lead their division, with 23 points, and Hokkai Commercial Middle School with 8 points. Ranking second behind Waseda in the university competition was Nippon University with 12 points followed closely by Meiji with 10 points.

Waseda University got off to a flying start when they placed both one and two in the gruelling endurance event of 40 kilometers, Yoshio Nonaka taking the event in 2 hours 35 minutes and 42 seconds, while his teammate Yukiyoshi Matsushita, finishing in second place.

In the only other university event, Kenkichi Yamamoto of Meiji University, finished first in the 20 kilometer race. He was clocked in at 1 hour 21 minutes and 55 seconds. Takashi Sano of Nippon University took second place.

3 Exchange Students Chosen for Indo-China

Selection of the first group of three students to be sent to French Indo-China for special study out of 37 candidates, was announced yesday by the Kokusai Gakuyukai or International Students' Association, reports Domei.

The students will be sent to French Indo-China in accordance with the Japan-French Indo-China agreement for exchange of students concluded in June last year.

The students selected are Keiwa Chin, Taiwanese by birth and member of the Language Study Institute of Keio University, who is to study Annamese and various other languages, Nihei Akaki, assistant of the Literary Course of the Tokyo Imperial University, who will specialize in the study of Oriental history and modern French Indo-Chinese history viewed from the angle of Christianity and Goichi Nakada, assistant in the Tropical Medicine Research Institute of the Taiwan Imperial University, who will make a special study in zoology.

GLASS ELECTED HEAD OF SENATE

Defeats Vandenberg For Post of President In U.S. Upper House

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—The United States Senate held the election of its president today, contested by the Democratic candidate Senator Carter Glass from Virginia, and Republican Senator, Arthur H. Vandenberg from Michigan. Senator Glass was elected the president of the Senate garnering 45 votes against 29 cast for Senator Vandenberg.

Brown's Appointment Asked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—President Franklin Roosevelt asked for the approval of the United States Senate of his decision to appoint Prentiss M. Brown, Democrat, and former Senator from Michigan, as the chief of the United States Price Control Board as successor to Leon Henderson, who recently resigned from his post. The Senate Banking Committee unanimously approved his appointment.

Fuss Over Flynn

President Franklin Roosevelt's appointment of Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to assume the joint post as Minister and the President's Special Envoy to Australia has started a whirlwind of complaints in the American political world.

According to a report relayed from Washington by a Lisbon dispatch to Domei, dated January 14, it is reported that Republican Senator, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, again assailed the Government concerning Flynn's appointment by radically denouncing that "The appointment of Flynn is a dastardly action on the part of the Government, and his appointment is an insult to the Government in Canberra as well as the Australian citizens, and the inconvenience to be expected can be readily forseen."

Meanwhile, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Upper House is to call a public hearing on January 15 to secure a detailed explanation from Senator Bridges.

It is also reported that Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, of Maine has asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate Flynn's qualifications regarding his appointment to the new post.

49 Bills Passed By Kuomintang

(Continued from Page 1)

President Wang made a declaration clarifying the attitude and principles of the Kuomintang.

In the declaration, President Wang stated that the East Asia League is a system to unify the nation for the defense and construction of East Asia, while the New Citizens' Movement is aimed at carrying out the renovation of China thereby to qualify the people as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The President then emphasized that Nippon has extended benevolent support to China despite the fact that it is engaged in a titanic war and stressed that China, on the principle of "Live or Die with Nippon," must strengthen its ties with Manchoukuo, Thailand, Germany and Italy.

He also emphasized that China must do its best to crush Britain and America militarily and economically and at the same time to eradicate the evils brought by the ideological and cultural aggression of these enemies.

In reference to concrete measures to materialize the above three cardinal principles, President Wang stressed the necessity for increase in production and the maintenance of peace and order. He also declared that great efforts must be made to enlighten the Chinese masses under the rule of the Chungking regime to the idea of peace and to the significance of Nanking's entry into the war.

81st Diet Seen Vital to Cause

(Continued From Page 1)

the reopening of the Diet session.

The Government, at the Cabinet meeting held yesterday, completed its preparations concerning bills to be introduced into the reconvened session of the Diet.

At the regular meeting of the Cabinet, scheduled on January 19, the Government will decide upon draft speeches to be delivered at the reopened session of the Diet respectively by the Prime Minister, and the Foreign and Finance Ministers.

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Announcement
The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

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Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

No. 15,733 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

TIES WITH AXIS STRONG, STATES CHINA'S LEADER

Participation in War of Greater East Asia Hailed by Kuomintang Members

WIRES LAUD NEW MOVE

Influential Nanking Daily Urges Full Effort in Crushing U.S. And Britain

Domei

NANKING, January 14.—The realization that China is a constituent part of Greater East Asia and the decision which prompted the National Government of China to participate in the current war, was unanimously supported by the members of the Kuomintang Party, President Wang Ching-wei declared in his opening address of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees convening here today.

President Wang recalled that the party members insisted upon immediate participation in the war, at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia.

Not Bargaining Points

Nippon's retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights were not offered as bargaining points for China's participation in the war, but was effected voluntarily to aid China in obtaining an independent status, according to the spirit of the Nippon-Chinese Basic Agreement, President Wang asserted.

The developments of the War of Greater East Asia clearly demonstrates military, spiritual, and material superiority of the Axis Powers. Whether or not China should be able to perform her duties as member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere depends upon the degree of spiritual unity of its people, he said. Such unity, however, should be the outcome of their patriotism toward the mother country, and spiritual adherence to East Asia.

According to President Wang, to execute successfully the War of Greater East Asia with the spirit exhibited in the New People's Movement, and also to consolidate the Co-Prosperity Sphere were the responsibilities the Chinese shared with other East Asiatic countries under Nippon's leadership.

Following President Wang's address Chief Secretary Dr. Chu Min-yi read scores of congratulatory cables from various local branches of the party. In proceeding with the order of the day, President Wang announced the appointment of Ho Ping-hsien to replace the late Ho Pei-yung, a Central Executive Committee member, and also announced that Chiang Hsien-tzu has been named as a member of the Central Supervising Committee.

Committee members were nominated for the four sectional meetings on party, political, military, and educational affairs in order to consider proposed bills.

To draft an important resolution declaring to the world the future objectives of the Kuomintang Party, Chou Fo-hai and Lin Pai-sheng were appointed committeemen.

Full Effort Urged

Domei

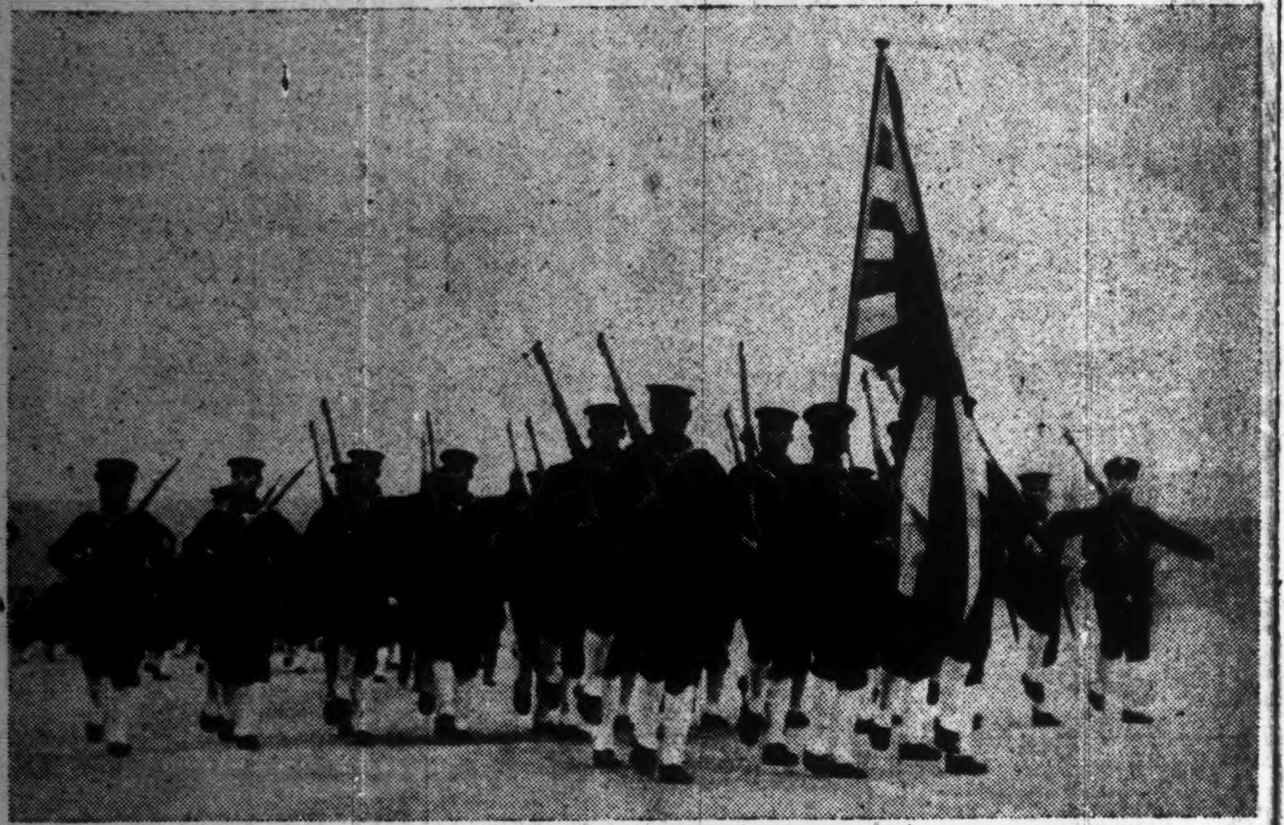
NANKING, January 14.—The Min-kuo Ji Pao, influential local daily, today urged the fifth plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang, which is convening closely after China's historic declaration of war against the United States and Britain, to discharge its duties with maximum effort to cope with the new situation arising out of China's participation in the current war.

The journal said in part, "The fifth plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees has been opened for the explicit purpose of deliberating upon the ways and means of China's participation in the war.

"In the past the Kuomintang always has been instrumental in deciding the course of the Government and the destiny of the people and the State. Since some part of the country still remains under the control of the Chungking regime, traitors of East Asia, the Kuomintang, by recalling its past revolutionary spirit, should now shoulder the burden of saving the

(Continued on Page 2)

Yokosuka Naval Units Reviewed



The Yokosuka Parade Grounds resounded with the sturdy beat of marching feet as the Yokosuka Naval Station on Friday held its first review for the new year as shown in above photo. At 1:30 p.m. with the various units already at their positions Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, with his aides arrived at the parade grounds. The Admiral then, led by Rear-Admiral Katsuno, Commander of the units to be reviewed, inspected his units. Following the inspection, unit after unit, led by a naval banner, marched past the Admiral in review. To spectators who were granted permission to be present at the review the scene was another concrete assurance that Nippon's Navy is powerful and it brought to their minds the furious fighting now going on in the Aleutians and in the Solomons.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

NORTH CHINA'S ROLE IN WAR IS CLARIFIED

Wang I-Tang, Head of Political Council, Urges People to Greater Efforts

Domei

PEKING, January 15.—The important role the entire populace of North China must play in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, particularly on the production front, following the National Government's declaration of war against the United States and Britain was stressed by Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Council, in a radio broadcast from the Peking Radio Broadcasting Station here last night.

Increased production of strategic war materials by enhancing the development of abundant resources in North China with a view to producing an increasing amount of war materials available to Japan is the most effective way by which the people of North China can contribute toward the successful prosecution of the war, he declared.

This also is the proper way, on the part of North China, to respond to Japan for her sincere cooperation in China's national development by agreeing to the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and retrocession of concessions in China, Mr. Wang said.

The War of Greater East Asia, in which China now is actively participating on the side of Japan, he declared, is not only a war for the cause of justice and the construction of a new world order but, at the same time, a war for China's resurrection and the liberation of entire East Asia from Anglo-American aggression.

The head of the North China Political Council pointed out that Japan, in the course of the first year of the war, already has secured an invincible position against the enemy. It is the honor and privilege of the entire populace of North China to do their bit toward making Japan's position all the more secure by exerting unstinted efforts in industrial development to add to the Axis camp's war strength, he concluded.

F.I.C. Students Coming Here

Domei

SAIGON, January 15.—A party of French Indo-China students composed of three French and seven Annamese including two girls will arrive here from Hanoi on January 20 to board the earliest steamer available for Japan, it was revealed here today. The group is the first to be sent to Japan for study under the Nippon-F.I.C. agreement of the exchange of students.

54 Soviet Craft Downed

The German High Command announced that on January 14, 54 Soviet planes were shot down on the Eastern Front, and out of this total, 47 were downed in the single district south of Lake Ladoga, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

500 College Students Enter Ski Tourney Held in Otaru City

Approximately 500 students, representing nine universities, nine colleges and 34 middle schools, participated in the opening ceremonies of the first All-Japan Students Ski Meet which was held at Shiomidai, in the outskirts of Otaru City, at 9 a.m. Friday under the joint auspices of the Education Ministry and the Students Physical Development Association. Following the ceremonies, an endurance contest, beginning at 10 a.m., inaugurated the tournament proper while a long distance event was staged from noon.

JAPAN, FRENCH INDO-CHINA CONDUCT 2ND CONFERENCE

Kuriyama and Decoux Discuss Trade Agreements for Third Year

Domei

SAIGON, January 15.—The second Kuriyama-Decoux conference for the discussion of working trade arrangements for the third year of the Nippon-French Indo-China Trade Agreement was held at 11 a.m. today (French Indo-China time) at the official residence of Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux.

Vice-Admiral Decoux is scheduled to make a trip to southern Cochin-China accompanied by Ernest Hoeffel, Governor of Cochin-China, leaving here next Sunday and returning here on Wednesday next week. Upon his return, the Kuriyama-Decoux negotiations will be resumed.

Vice-Admiral Decoux is further slated to return to Hanoi on January 26, and the Nippon-Indo-China negotiations will then be shifted to the capital.

MINES WORRYING ENGLAND

Royal Air Force Having Hard Time Destroying Them

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—In order to cope with the constant menace of magnetic mines laid in the waters in the vicinity of the British mainland, the Royal Air Force has devised a counter-measure, according to a dispatch from London.

The measure was explained in the Coastal Command magazine as follows:

"The extermination of magnetic mines, an extremely ticklish task, is now being undertaken by Wellington bombers. These planes fly over the surface of the water with magnetic coils, charged with electricity, attached under the fuselage. This special device discharges the mines. However, due to the uncertainty of the exact location of the mines, the airplanes are constantly exposed to untold dangers."

NIPPON TO DISPOSE OF DEBTS TO ENEMY

Bill to Be Presented to Present Diet Session; 12 Other Measures Also Submitted

The Japanese Government has decided to present a bill calling for the disposal of Japan's funded borrowings in foreign currencies, exclusively in dollars and pounds sterling, to the present Diet session. The matter was announced by the Government at 4 p.m. on Friday.

Japan's funded debts in dollars and sterling total roughly ¥2,300,000,000 on mint par value. Finding it useless to pay interest in the wartime, the government has decided to carry out a drastic and fundamental step to dispose of these debts.

The Government at its regular cabinet meeting Friday morning decided to submit 12 additional bills to the 81st session of the Imperial Diet which will re-convene on January 21 from its new year recess.

Bills approved by the Government up for presentation to the Diet session now total 71.

It is understood that the Government is still studying more than 10 bills for submission to the Diet.

REBEL REGIME UPSETS AMITY OF U.S., BRITAIN

Conflict Seen in Enemy Camp Over North African French Puppet Setup

COMPLICATIONS DEVELOP

London Papers Hit High-Handed American Tactics; Distorted Reports Suspected

Complications are developing in the conflict within the Anglo-American camp over the North African puppet regime of rebel French emigres, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated January 14.

In view of the intensifying antagonism between the United States and Britain, Branden Bracken, British Minister of Propaganda, issued a statement Thursday, in which he denied that the United States and Britain were recommending different candidates to the post of head of the French regime in North Africa. He also denied that there was any ground to the report circulated that the United States and Britain were in conflict over the new regime.

Harold MacMillan, ex-Undersecretary of State for Colonies, who had been dispatched to North Africa expressly to settle the matter on the spot, is reported to have stated the same day at the anti-Axis Army Headquarters:

"The situation has been greatly improved with General Henri Giraud and General Charles de Gaulle deciding to come to an understanding and hopes for the settlement of the problem beginning to be seen. It is expected that a reform to weed out Axis influence from the new regime will be carried out.

"The way in which reports on this issue are at present handled is not well-received by the British or Americans, so that it must be rectified. If an agreement is reached between General Giraud and General de Gaulle, impure elements will be swept out of the French territory and a French regime for directing the war efforts of Frenchmen may be organized. The United States and Britain must make efforts to supply materials to moderate the shortage of daily necessaries. Since my arrival here I have been convinced that Major-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the American expeditionary force, in supporting the late Admiral Jean F. Darlan did what was only right and proper."

In spite of these optimistic claims, news dispatches indicate that serious difficulties lie in the way of settlement. A Washington correspondent of The New York Times reports that according to information received from "an authorita-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, January 16, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Significance of the Central China Campaign

NIPPON SANGYO—The communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on January 14 enables us to draw an idea as to the meaning of the campaign the Imperial Army Units are conducting in Central China. It has been made clear that a heavy blow has been dealt the enemy forces, 50,000 strong, under the command of General Li Tsung-jen, commander of the enemy fifth war zone and the principal bases of these enemy forces smashed. The losses inflicted on the enemy are in sharp contrast with those suffered by our troops which were small beyond all comparison. We have profound respect for the Imperial Forces whose superb fighting spirit made possible the remarkable results which have been achieved by them in Central China.

The triumph of the Imperial Forces in the fighting whose scene was laid in the Tapieh mountain range was a triumph over America and Britain which are planning counter-offensive actions aginst Japan as well as over Chungking.

The enemy fifth war zone where the campaign whose results have been announced by the Imperial Headquarters has been the scene of a number of engagements in the past. There is no doubt that the commander of the enemy fifth war zone desired to ensure that the district would be the base from which Chungking is to operate in concert with America and Britain which plan to make air attacks on Japan, operating from the Pacific and the Aleutians. The activities of the forces of General Li which have been ended by the Imperial Forces were to dove-tail with the counter-offensives of American and British forces around the Solomon Islands and on the border of British India and Burma.

Main Point of Propaganda Machinery Reform

NIPPON SANGYO—At a time when the importance of propaganda warfare and war of nerves is acutely growing, it is only natural that demand for an expanded machinery for public opinion guidance and information should be expressed. In order to offset and kill the large-scale propaganda conspiracy of the United States and Britain and to assure thorough permeation of national policy in public opinion, the existing machinery for propaganda and information must be readjusted and strengthened.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association in proposing the establishment of a super-board of information and some agency for gauging

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DONATES A RELIEF FUND TO BURMA RAID VICTIMS

Ruthless British Bombing Is Hit By Indian Independence League

Burma Body Issues Manifesto Urging Mohammedans To Rise Against Britain for Deliberate, Cold-Blooded Attack on Place of Worship

Domei

RANGOON, January 14.—Incensed by the outrageous acts committed by British air pilots who during their attack on Rangoon on December 20, last year, bombed a mosque where a usual Sunday service was being held, the All-Burma League for the Independence of India has issued a manifesto to all Mohammedans in India urging them to rise against Britain.

The manifesto reads in gist as follows:

"It is already clear that Britain is no longer on the side of Islam, as was evidenced in the British aerial attack on Rangoon on December 20, last year, when British pilots deliberately bombed a mosque in which a usual Sunday afternoon service was being held, causing scenes of bloodshed in and around the worshipping place. On this occasion scores of the innocent faithful were killed or injured.

"It has become a common trick of Britain to carry out bombing of private houses, mosques and other non-military installations.

"Mohammedans in India, rise

(Continued on Page 2)

Money to Aid Sufferers Of Indiscriminate British Bombings

SENT TO U BA MAUNG

Burmese Chief Civil Administrator Expresses Deep Appreciation of Kind Gesture

The Board of Information announced at 4:30 p.m. Friday that the Japanese Government has sent to Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief Civil Administrator of Burma, a relief fund for the Burmese people who have suffered from the indiscriminate attacks carried out by the enemy air raiders.

The Board of Information's announcement follows:

"The Imperial Japanese Government has donated to Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief Civil Administrator of Burma, relief funds for the Burmese people who have suffered from the indiscriminate bombings of the enemy air forces."

Appreciation Is Voiced

Domei

RANGOON, January 14.—Speaking on behalf of the entire Burmese people, Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief Civil Administrator of Burma, today expressed his profound appreciation for the funds donated by the Japanese Government for the relief of Burmese air raid victims of repeated indiscriminate bombing by United States and British air forces in India.

Following is the gist of Dr. Ba Maung's statement:

"I am deeply grateful to Japan for the donation of funds for the relief of Burmese people who have been the victims of indiscriminate aerial attacks by United States and British air forces in India. I am convinced that every Burmese will share with me the profound gratitude I felt toward Nippon. The entire Burmese nation is particularly grateful that the donation has demonstrated that the Government of Nippon is deeply concerned with the welfare of the fellow Asiatic nation.

"All the Burmese people now clearly realize the wide difference in treatment given to us by the British and Americans on the one hand, and that of Japan on the other. The Burmese people are well aware that although Britain has collected from us over 15,000,000 rupees in the name of various relief funds, in addition to tremendous quantities of goods sent to Britain, the British have always neglected the welfare of the Burmese people.

"Japanese Military Authorities in Burma, on the contrary, have not allowed any of their troops to collect money or other things from the Burmese people on any pretext whatsoever. As a matter of fact, the Japanese military authorities have positively declined to accept our offer to raise any form of war funds or monetary contributions. Not only this, but the Japanese Government has kindly donated a large sum of money for the relief of Burmese air raid victims.

"The foregoing speaks for itself, and permit me to assure you once again that the entire Burmese people appreciate from the bottom of their hearts the warm kindness and sympathy shown them by the Japanese people.

"In conclusion, allow me to mention that it is my intention to include those Chinese residents in Burma who were also victims of the callous Anglo-American attackers in the distribution of these funds, so as to share with them the kindness and sympathy of the Japanese Government and its people."

Burmese Are Grateful

Domei

RANGOON, January 14.—The Central Burmese Administrative Organ and the entire Burmese people are deeply moved by a feeling of great gratitude at the announcement that the Japanese Government has sent to the Central Burmese Administrative Organ a large monetary donation for the relief of those people who have been made to suffer from injury and losses owing to repeated indiscriminate bombings by the British and the United States air forces

(Continued on Page 2)

FOES STRIVING HARD TO WIN OVER TURKEY

America and Britain Applying Various Measures to Drag Nation Into Their Camp

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, January 13.—Turkey is now at the crossroads of its national destiny with the United States and Britain intensifying its drive to cajole or intimidate it so as to coerce it to go over to the anti-Axis camp.

Diplomatic activities here have grown brisk with the end of the New Year holidays, Marshal Ion Antonescu, Rumanian Premier and commander-in-chief of the Rumanian Army, and General Nikola Mihoff, Bulgarian War Minister, called on Reichsfuehrer Hitler at his headquarters early this month, followed by the visits of Baron Franz von Papen, Reich Ambassador to Turkey, and Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, who were closeted for long hours with the Fuehrer.

Diplomats Busy

Prior to these moves, in mid-December, United States Ambassador to Turkey Laurence Steinhardt returned to his post at Ankara from Washington, followed by Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, who arrived there early this month, instituting active diplomacy in the Turkish capital.

Anglo-American diplomacy toward Turkey is regarded as aimed at inducing that country to lean toward the anti-Axis camp, the Anglo-American ambassadors on their return to Ankara bringing with them their definitive instructions on the final policies of the United States and Britain toward Turkey. It is understood that the United States has already promised to Turkey the concession of new territory and promised further rewards if the Turkish Government shows good-will toward the Anglo-American camp. These proposals are said to have already been communicated to Foreign Minister Menemencioglu and to the Turkish People's Party members.

For the present, however, neither official nor non-official information emanating from Turkish sources indicates otherwise than a policy of strict neutrality and, in fact, the determination of the Turkish Government to adhere to this policy is said to be quite firm. It is considered unlikely that it will suddenly throw in its lot with the Anglo-American camp.

Rumors Circulated

Anglo-American sources, however, are insisting that the imminent Mediterranean campaign will be launched in the Balkans centering on Turkey and that Anglo-American operations would take place around Turkey. Rumors have been circulated to the effect that the British have massed their troops in Syria and Lebanon, the British are preparing to attack the Dodecanese

(Continued on Page 3)

GERMAN JOURNALS PLAY UP ASIAN WAR

Lectures Given Every Time When Imperial Forces Win, Says Yamagishi

Domei

HARBIN, January 14.—As "General Winter" has visited the German-Soviet front slowing down war activities, all German papers have come to give considerable spaces to the news of the War of Greater East Asia, stated Shigeo Yamagishi, official of the Communications Ministry of Japan, who arrived here at 3:30 p.m. today from his two year inspection tour of Europe.

At the time of the fall of Singapore on February 15, 1941, he said that the Gunkan (Navy) March and Patriotic March were heard at every corner of Berlin, every paper devoting large space daily to the introduction of things Japanese.

"Whenever the Japanese Forces gained great victory, lectures by prominent persons were continually held," he added.

"In Italy, the Italians thank Japan from the bottom of their heart and wonder at the strength of the Japanese Forces.

"At the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, almost the entire spaces of Italian papers were occupied by Japanese news and I felt as if I were reading Japanese vernaculars.

"When the Japanese film, 'Moyuru Ozora,' revealing the Japanese fliers' activities was shown in Berlin, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, at its preview, invited many prominent persons, who enthusiastically acclaimed the film." He said that the arrival of Japanese films was keenly looked forward to in Germany.

He added that all newsreels of the War of Greater East Asia which reached Germany from Japan were featured in the movie theaters throughout that country and were enthusiastically hailed by the German movie-goers. At the time of his departure from Germany, he said the newsreels showing the operations of the Japanese parachute troops at Palembang were released.

"In Switzerland," Mr. Yamagishi declared "the public's interest in the news of the War of Greater East Asia was keenly aroused ever since the showing of the Japanese newsreels depicting the fall of Hongkong."

Referring to Germany's economic conditions, the returning official revealed that the economic control system is being maintained and operated extremely smoothly, with the result that Germany's wartime economic structure has been secured on a sound basis. He added almost every daily necessity is placed under the rationing system but that such commodities are to be had cheaply in exchange for the ration tickets. In these circumstances, he asserted, a conviction permeates the public that daily necessities will be obtained without any difficulty, however long the present war may last.

SUN'S GREAT IDEAL NEAR REALIZATION

Japanese Commander in South China Calls Nanking's War Move Epochal

Domei

CANTON, January 14.—Nanking's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain marks a significant step forward toward realization of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's life-long desire to liberate East Asia from Anglo-American domination in cooperation with Japan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China declared in a special interview with representatives of the Chinese press here today.

Congratulating the National Government of China on its momentous step in actively participating in the War of Greater East Asia on the side of Japan, the commander pointed out that the late founder of the Republic of China devoted his whole life to rid East Asia of Anglo-American influence by cooperating with Japan. Dr. Sun, he added, regarded British and American influence in China as the root cause of evils of East Asia for the past century.

Seen as Big Step

Thus, the commander declared, the National Government's declaration of war against those powers constitutes a new and most significant starting point in China's long struggle for the consummation of the Revolution, started under Dr. Sun's leadership, and also in the construction of a new China.

The Japanese commander, terming Nanking's war declaration "an epoch-making event" in China's history, said that the significance of the momentous decision cannot be stressed too much.

In the course of the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, he pointed out, Japan has achieved an invincible position against the enemy, not only by capturing the vast material resources in the South on which the enemies had depended, but also by speedily converting them for use in her own war efforts. This alone, he added, constitutes a devastating blow to the enemy.

This fact, the commander declared, proves the emptiness of the enemy's much-publicized claims of "ultimate victory" on the strength of its potentialities in material resources and productive power. He further pointed out that fighting strength, in the sense of modern total war, cannot be built up in a day but requires a long period of training and organization. No sane nation would base its hopes for a successful prosecution of war on productive power alone, he added.

The Chungking regime, the Japanese commander declared, in continuing its futile resistance against Japan, now has become a mere puppet of the Anglo-American powers. It is the Chiang Kai-shek regime that is betraying the Chinese masses and selling China to Anglo-American interest, he pointed out, adding that every Chinese agrees that Chungking's leaders should be branded as traitors to the cause of liberation of the East Asiatic races.

With the National Government's declaration of war against the United States and Britain enthusiastically supported by the Chinese populace, he predicted, the day is not far off when the Chungking regime will be disposed of completely at the hands of the Chinese themselves.

Chungking Real Enemy

As has been clarified on numerous occasions in the past, he stressed, the Japanese Government is dealing with the Chungking regime as an enemy because of its presence in the Anglo-American Enemy camp, but Japan never has regarded the Chinese people as her enemy. To bring about a lasting peace in East Asia and its stabilization through Sino-Japanese cooperation is what Japan aims at, he declared.

The commander pointed out that the responsibility of the Chinese armed forces has greatly been increased now that the National Government has entered the War of Greater East Asia on the side of Japan. Realization of this heavy responsibility, he hoped, will prompt every member of the Chinese army to redouble his effort to make it stronger.

Japan is prepared to bend every assistance for this purpose, he said, pointing out that the stronger the Chinese army becomes, the easier will it be for the Japanese Army to concentrate its efforts on crushing the Chungking forces as well as the Anglo-American units still remaining in China.

With reference to Sino-Japanese collaboration in the economic field, the commander stressed that the principle of sharing prosperity equally between Japan and China will be upheld, while monopolization of economic interests as previously done by the British and Americans will completely be discarded.

Concluding the interview, the Japanese commander expressed the hope that the Chinese masses will realize the important role they are playing in the War of Greater East Asia and will make a united effort for its successful prosecution in close cooperation with Japan.

His Majesty Grants Audience to Cadets Entering Active Duty

His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted an audience at 10 a.m. Friday at the Imperial Palace to the naval cadets who have just graduated from various naval schools including the Naval Academy at Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, and are now waiting for the orders to enter active service in the War of Greater East Asia. Among the honored naval cadets was His Imperial Highness Prince Norihiko Kuni who graduated from the Etajima Naval Academy with honors. After the Imperial audience, the cadets were specially permitted to inspect the Shintempu War Museum in the Imperial Palace.

Ties With Axis Strong, States China's Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

country from ruin.

"The New People's Movement was merely in a blueprint stage at the time of the fourth plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees but with China's entry into the current war the New People's Movement now has entered a practical stage.

"The rehabilitation of the Chinese people and the liberation of the entire Asiatic races will be decided one way or the other by the current war.

"On this most important occasion the mobilization of the spirit of the whole nation hinges upon the outcome of the fifth plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees. Therefore, the Kuomintang should energetically propel its maximum political force for the explicit purpose of reaching the final goal of the Chinese Revolution."

Chen Speaks on Radio

Domei

NANKING, January 14.—"The emancipation of the Chinese people lies in this war," declared Chen Kung-po, president of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government of China, in a radio address tonight.

When the War of Greater East Asia began two years ago, Mr. Chen said, the Chinese people realized that Japan's war against America and Britain was a war to protect, preserve and emancipate East Asia. The Chinese people felt then that China, as a part of East Asia, should also enter this war for the protection and preservation of East Asia.

Accordingly, President Wang Ching-wei took the initiative to declare that China will share both joy and sorrow with Japan in the prosecution of the war, which declaration the people have put into actual practice, Mr. Chen explained.

China has now formally entered the war, Mr. Chen went on to say. It is necessary for the Chinese people to intensify military training so as to be prepared to fight on the front when the occasion demands. At the same time production should be increased and the industrial structure bolstered in order to ensure food supply at home and provide necessary materials for the front.

It is in these ways, Mr. Chen asserted, that China can perform her duty as a participant in the war and realize the goal of emancipation and freedom from foreign shackles.

"Fellow citizens, we have already declared war," Mr. Chen reminded the people. "Summon your courage. We possess unlimited manpower and a civilization of several thousand years. Haven't our people developed the Southern Regions even in the face of Anglo-American oppression? If we again strive and toil hard, we shall certainly be able to contribute much to the war and realize glorious achievements," Mr. Chen declared.

Foes Striving Hard To Win Over Turkey

(Continued From Page 1)

Islands belonging to Italy and the like.

Turkey, thus, is confronted by a grave menace that if such aggressions are attempted by the Anglo-American camp, the British would easily be able to induce Turkey to abandon its neutrality. The various diplomatic activities concerned with Turkey are regarded as bound to demand a final decision on the part of Turkey as to its future policy whether it wishes to take it or not.

British Want Chromium

The British Government is frantically striving to secure some of the chromium products of Turkey, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated January 13.

The Turkish-British agreement on the chromium supply expired on January 8. According to London financial sources, negotiations for the renewal of the agreement are going on between the two Governments.

It is reported that the British Government is endeavoring to prolong the agreement by some other inducements. The Turkish Government already has a 100,000,000-mark war loan pact with the German Government. The United States is trying to "get in on" some share of the chromium in return for the invocation of the Lease-Lend Act for Turkey. Consequently the British negotiations are regarded as beset with various difficulties.

FAPI TO BE BANNED IN HANKOW REGIONS

Demonetization of Chungking Currency to Be Effected From February 15

Domei

HANKOW, January 14.—The circulation of the old fapi or Chungking dollars in the Hankow district and in its outlying areas will be prohibited from February 15, it was officially announced today.

The new ruling bans completely the use or holding of the old fapi from the date named.

In order to prevent losses among the Chinese people from this new ruling, both the National Government and the Japanese authorities have decided to exchange the old fapi for the notes of the Central Reserve Bank between January 16 and February 24.

Statement Issued

In a verbal statement, the Japanese Military authorities declared:

"The economic reconstruction of China under the leadership of the National Government of China has witnessed gratifying progress ever since the institution of the new Government by Wang Ching-wei. The most remarkable progress, has been attained in the field of financing as may be seen in the speed with which the notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China have displaced the old fapi in the Hankow districts since August last year.

"The popularity of the new legal tender has been overwhelming not only in the Hankow districts but even in the outlying areas, bringing peace and order and stability in economic life—a situation which is indeed not even imaginable in the days of the old fapi which continuously fluctuated widely and frequently. It is true that since August last year when partial withdrawal was initiated as a preliminary step to the introduction of Central Reserve Bank notes, the decline in popularity in the use of old fapi has been noticeable and today it is noted that there even exists a popular clamor by the people for a complete demonetization.

"Encouraged by this situation, the National Government, in collaboration with the military authorities, has now decided to initiate new regulations prohibiting both the use and the possession of old fapi notes in the Hankow district and its outlying areas.

Period of Grace Granted

"However, the forthcoming complete demonstration of the old fapi, it is to be noted that the Governmen, solicitous of the welfare of those who may even now be in possion of the Chungking currency, has decided to grant them a period of grace for exchanging their old fapi for the new notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China. The designated period is from January 16 to February 24.

Hope is expressed by the authorities that those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity shall not fail to do so, for the date for complete demonetization is set at February 15."

Japanese Government Donates Relief Fund

(Continued From Page 1)

in India.

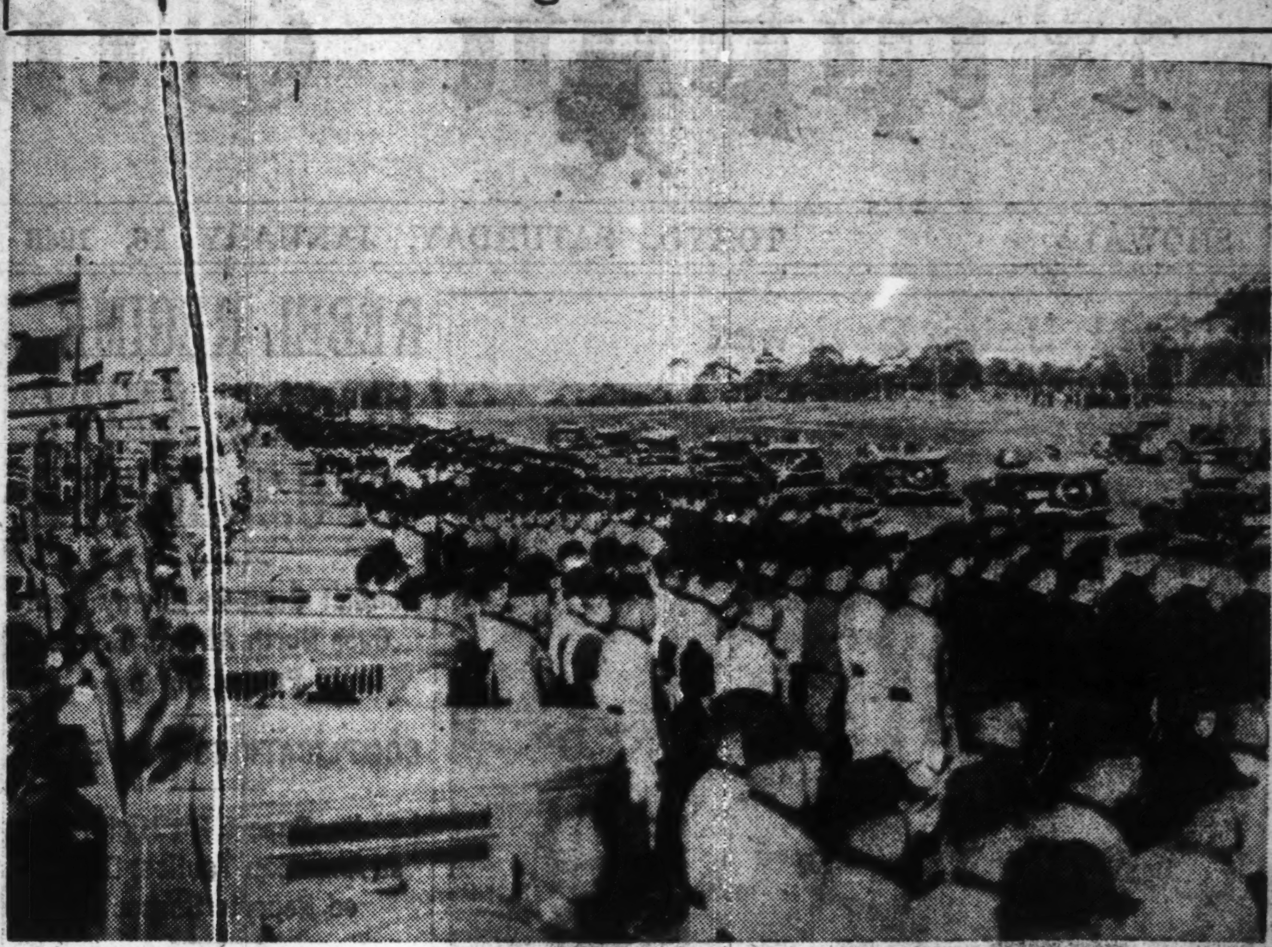
The recent monetary contributions made by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, and by Japanese residents in Burma for the relief of those victims of the inhuman bombings by Britain and the United States and the present announcement of the Japanese Government of sending an additional relief fund have unmistakably impressed the Burmese people that Japan and its people are ever ready to stand by them in times of need.

In the meanwhile, the relief funds being collected by the Citizens Volunteer Defense Corps here have already exceeded 650,000 rupees. It is generally considered that the announcement of the remittance of a large sum of relief funds from the Japanese Government will serve to spur the local relief work now under way.

DIED

Elizabeth Ryoko Goda, age 2 years 10 months, Second Daughter of Ryoji and Alice Goda. Funeral from her late residence, 1441 Sakai, Musashinocho, Tokyo, Saturday, at 1:00 p.m. according to Roman Catholic rites. Friends invited.

Fire-Fighters Reviewed



Over two thousand firemen and more than 10,000 civilian fire-fighters with more than 300 fire engines and ambulances took part on Friday in a review of fire-fighters held at the Yoyogi Parade Grounds. The review was directed by Chief of the Fire Department Sutejiro Watanabe and inspected by Chief of the Metropolitan Police Tokiji Yoshinaga. The Chief of the Metropolitan Police presented awards to 541 fire-fighters who have served with distinction and to the fire departments of the three wards of Kyobashi, Omori and Fukagawa.

Ruthless Enemy Raids Hit by Burma Indians

(Continued From Page 1)

for revenge. Drive out the British from India."

Bitter Feeling Seen

Domei

RANGOON, January 15.—A bitter feeling and hatred are now spreading among not only the Burmese people but also among the Indian evacuees in Burma, owing to the repeated indiscriminate bombings by the British and the United States air forces stationed in India since last November which involved the destruction of temples, hospitals, dwelling houses and a large number of casualties among Mohammedans, Hindus and Burmese civilian populace.

The resentment of the Burmese and Indians as well as Chinese residents here is so strong that it is now being turned into a seething cooperation with the Nippon Forces in their campaign against the British and American forces in India.

At dawn of November 30 a number of enemy planes raided Rangoon, indiscriminately bombing civilian homes and streets near the piers and causing casualties to about 100 Burmese and Hindus.

In the air raid of December 20 the enemy bombed the Mohammedan mosque in Rangoon breaking the tower in two while destroying almost completely the mosque itself.

Since the day was Sunday, more than 250 Mohammedans who were then worshipping in the mosque were killed and injured.

Again in the air raid, against Lashio on the same day, the enemy rained bombs indiscriminately around a hospital which had been clearly marked with a red cross sign, causing numerous casualties among the inmates.

In the afternoon of December 22 the enemy air force twice raided Rangoon, directly hitting a group of about 40 Hindus who had been seeking shelter. In addition, a number of casualties occurred among the civilians.

New Coal Deposit In Joban District Richest in Country

Further bolstering Japan's wartime fuel supply, a new coal mine will be placed in operation in the near future at Takahagimachi, Ibaraki Prefecture, it was revealed here today. The new vein, which produced coal for the first time on January 8 after strenuous prospecting operations covering the past two and half years, has an estimated coal deposit of 75,000,000 tons. The quality of the coal which has gone through experimental examination at the Mining Inspection Bureau here, has proved to be among the best produced in Japan. The new coal mine will start formal operation in May of this year.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

public opinion has been no doubt motivated by just such considerations.

It is to be noted in this connection that measures requiring such deep insight, originality and political skill as guidance over public opinion and dissemination of propaganda can be enforced effectively only if able men are placed in command. Mere expansion of machinery is of little use unless the right men are found for these tasks.

Merauke Blasted Again

The Southwestern Anti-Axis Headquarters announced on January 14 that Japanese bomber squadrons again raided the harbor district of Merauke, New Guinea, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Rebel Regime Upsets Amity Of U.S., Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

tive source" the leading officers of the British Army in North Africa are completely in agreement with Major-General Eisenhower on both strategic and political questions but some quarters of the British Government are not supporting Eisenhower and are endeavoring to set up General de Gaulle in some political capacity.

U.S. Methods Denounced

On the other hand, London papers are denouncing the United States Government over its high-handed methods. The News Chronicle, for instance, says that the political distance between Dakar and Washington has become shorter than that between Dakar and Gambia, the British colony just next door. A foreign relations writer of The Times, in its Thursday issue, is reported to have expressed the following grievance:

"It is extremely regrettable that the political situation in the French territory continues to be so chaotic and complicated. Much must be done before it can be straightened out. It is rather late in the day for a date to be set for an interview between General Giraud and General de Gaulle. General Giraud intends to devote his energies to military affairs and to leave administrative affairs to some one else. For the present, however, the fact that he is not exercising political leadership is having unfavorable effects on the situation. The de Gaulle faction at present wields only a 10 per cent influence in the French territory, while there are Royalist elements which are supporting the Count of Paris. The Vichy faction has a considerable following, too, and on top of that there are other pro-Axis elements."

In the Anglo-American camp the view prevails that the censorship being exercised by the United States Expeditionary Force authorities is unnecessarily complicating the situation, demanding that the truth should be told frankly and the issue quickly settled. Reflecting this sentiment, the New York Herald Tribune is reported to have commented:

"It has become absolutely necessary to introduce fresh air into the corrupt situation in the French colonies. One of the most harmful evils is the thick veil of secrecy that is enshrouding the true situation in confusion and mystery. Ever since the American landing not one frank and reasonable report has come out of Africa. Consequently we must conclude that facts are being distorted or fabricated for political reasons. The only remedy is to let the correspondents of the various papers tell the truth."

Press Section Created

The British Admiralty announced on January 12 that in order to unify all announcements relative to war operations and the results of the British naval forces, a press section has been newly established within the Royal navy and that William James has been appointed chief of this organization, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

MEAT SHORTAGE HITS U.S.

The curtailment in the allocation of meat for the general U.S. public, has dealt a heavy blow to meat markets and restaurants, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated January 14, relaying a wire from San Francisco.

In San Francisco alone, 130 out of the 500 odd meat markets were forced to close, while in Los Angeles, 900 out of the 2,000 restaurants suspended business.

Soviet Envoy Sees Soong

Soviet Ambassador A. S. Pantushikin returned to his post in Chungking on January 12 and called on Foreign Minister T. V. Soong at his official residence and made important deliberations on the exploitation of the northwest district and the adjustment of mounting friction prevailing between the Chungking and Soviet forces in Sinkiang Province, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei.

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WAR IS COSTING U.S. ENORMOUS AMOUNT

American War Spendings by 1944 Will Equal Sum Spent During Past 152 Years

Referring to the budgetary message Franklin D. Roosevelt sent to Congress on January [illegible] demanding an enormous appropriation for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, a Mainichi correspondent at Buenos Aires points out in his special dispatch dated January 12 that the war expenditures of the United States including the sum spent since the Pearl Harbor setback in 1941 and the sum it will spend till June of next year will amount to $190,000,000,000, only $1,000,000,000 less than the total expenditures incurred by the American Government during the past 152 years ever since George Washington assumed the first presidency.

In the absence of reliable information concerning the appropriations asked for construction of airplanes, tanks and seacraft, the correspondent itemizes the probable figures of expenditures for the next fiscal year in comparison with the fiscal year 1942-43 (shown in 1 million dollars):

	1942-43	1943-44
Expenditures for production of munitions	43.000	66.000
Personnel and travelling expenditures	15.000	21.000
Expenditures for construction of barracks	3.000	5.000
Expenditures for construction of munitions factories	6.000	2.000
Lease-lend and other expenditures	5.000	6.000
Total	77.000	100.000

The Mainichi dispatch continues as follows:

"Interviewed by the press, President Roosevelt alluded to his schedule to proceed with the war merely on the strength of the enlarged capacities of munitions factories which he hopes to realize by 1944, adding, however, that the production of munitions is not sufficient enough to cover the army, navy and air forces' requirements strategically called for by leading commanders at the front.

National Consumption Cut

"With regard to the question of how the daily life of the American nation would be affected subsequent to the approval by Congress and working of the enormous budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year, President Roosevelt spoke to the effect that national consumption would be lowered by about 27 per cent as compared with 1941.

"With a great sensation created among the nation by this personal speech of the American leader, it is admitted that the American people are shocked all the more because they have for many years been indulging in the so-called highest standard of living in the world. Thus observed, it will be of interest to watch how things will develop in the United States in the future.

"Of the total sum of $108,903,047,923, direct war expenditures will amount to $100,000,000,000. In other words, 92 per cent of the whole sum is to be used for war expenditures. Again, of this enormous sum for war purposes, approximately $36,000,000,000 is intended for munitions expenditures.

"The presidential message indicates that the national income during the current fiscal year totals $135,000,000,000, and that it will increase to $145,000,000,000 during the next fiscal year.

"President Roosevelt insists that no more racial, religious and sexual discrimination will be made by the Government in connection with the mobilization of industrial workers in the future. It is from this viewpoint that he is working on a plan to reorganize the industrial structure of the United States so as to engage one million individuals for wartime industries, and war-injured people for peacetime industries. Driven to a tight corner, he seems to have at last removed the mask of democracy."

EGYPT PLANS TO DOUBLE PASSENGER FARE ON RAIL

Parliament Opposes Bill as Increase Will Affect Poor People

ANKARA.—A bill suggesting the doubling of passenger fares on Egyptian railways was introduced in Parliament by Mahmud Sheker Pasha, Director-General of the Egyptian State Railways.

The Director-General explained in motivating his bill that the number of passengers travelling on Egyptian railways had increased by more than 4,000,000 since May 1, 1942, which laid for too great a strain on the country's railway system. High fares, he declared, would probably remedy the situation.

The bill is meeting with considerable opposition in Parliament, since it also advocates an increase in third class fares, which would hit the poorer population and thus tend to cause ill-feeling.

Making Aircraft Parts

Nippon and Manchou workers mingle at this aircraft plant somewhere in Manchoukuo. Every tiny section must be shaped and chiseled to perfection before being fitted into the great variety of parts that make up the delicate mechanism of a flying craft. Such has been the industrial progress in this newly-risen country that its contribution to the fighting strength of Nippon is now considerable.

TO BOOST CAPACITY OF VITAL MACHINES

New Designs Will Be Worked Out by Scientific Mobilization Body to Be Created

With a view to effecting an epoch-making expansion of the productive capacities of important and vital machines so as to keep pace with the present era of emergency, the Technical Board will be urged to create a Scientific Mobilization Commission, it was agreed upon at the meeting of vice-Ministers who met on January 14, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It is understood that the Scientific Mobilization Commission will be entrusted with the formation of a committee comprising of those scientific experts who are in the service of Government offices and those connected with private concerns, and that these experts will be occasionally asked to hold joint conferences for the purpose of working out novel designs for the production of key machinery on the basis of the following items of materials to be collected for reference:

(1) Drawings held by various parties showing parts of key machinery to aid the preparation of new designs or to form standard types.

(2) Drawings showing existing or newly designed key machinery needing urgent modification or consolidation for the promotion of productive capacities.

(3) Designs owned by specified parties showing key machinery in the absence of any room for extensive utilization of these drawings.

(4) Drawings showing details of imported machinery.

More Designs Aimed

It is understood further that special importance will be attached to the preparation of novel designs for technical, metal-finishing and chemical machinery in the course of this year.

Incidentally, decision has been reached by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to call forth redoubled activities of various laboratories for researches in connection with the production of diverse descriptions of optical instruments, including lenses for use in ships and airplanes. The Ministry is expected to enlarge the staffs of various laboratories with the appointment of an additional number of experts entrusted with duties to proceed with the study of optical science.

Simultaneously the Ministry is scheduled to place an additional staff of factory and mine inspectors so as to ensure enough supplies of vital commodities in accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting of January 12. The ordinance relating to this was promulgated and put into effect on January 15. With the comprehensive plan mapped out by the Ministry to send a larger number of these experts to various factories and mines all over the country, there is every reason to predict a marked increase in their production from now on.

Bill Clearings

January 15
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	248,631	116,523
Balance	44,115	24,494

HONGKONG HUMMING WITH ACTIVITY

Nippon and Chinese Industrialists Cooperate to Restore Prewar Businesses; Fisheries Developed; Army Scrips Gaining

Hongkong is fast regaining its prosperity in commerce and industry under the guidance of the Nipponese authorities on the island, according to the Mainichi's correspondent at Hongkong. The gist of his report follows:

In Hongkong under the old regime, there were about 1,000 factories, including over 700 small ones under private management, and the total number of the operators in the service of those factories was about 440,000. The annual production of those factories reached a considerable amount as observable in the fact that the export from Hongkong in 1940 reached 50,000,000 Hongkong dollars.

The products of those factories including cement, alcohol, oxygen, sugar, Manila rope, tobacco, drinking water, pegs, paint, confectionery, socks, underwear, cotton and silk cloth, torches, and other things, are available for use by the military authorities and the civilian inhabitants on the island.

A large number of these factories are now in operation at the hands of Nipponese and Chinese industrialists.

Fishing Active

The fisheries in the Bay of Tongking are showing steady development under the management of the Nippon Marine Products Company and the Amakusa Marine Products Company and other fishing organizations of Nippon and China, which have their stations at eight fishing ports on that bay.

The restoration of Hongkong in trade, commerce, and financing business is also remarkable. In prewar days, about 13,000,000 tons of steamers visited the port of Hongkong every year. Due to the war in the Pacific, the number of foreign ships visiting Hongkong has become smaller. Under the guidance and help extended by the Nippon authorities, however, the trade with Canton, Macao and other places in China is being quickly restored, the number of coastal service ships visiting the port fast growing larger of late.

The total annual production of all manufactories of Hongkong amounted to 99,000,000 Hongkong dollars in 1939, showing the great productive power of the island, which in every respect is qualified to be an industrial center of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Ever since its establishment on October 8, 1942, the Hongkong Trading Association has been preparing itself for the discharge of its heavy duties to accelerate the economic and commercial restoration of the island. Meanwhile, the Nipponese authorities concerned are extending every possible aid and convenience to the association in order to facilitate its activities.

Commerce Revived

The Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Matsuzakaya, Tamaya and other Nipponese commercial firms, in collaboration with the leading Chinese merchants and traders, are doing their best to aid the speedy economic restoration of the island.

No remarkable activities are observed among the financing organizations on the island as yet, because of the war. One remarkable point in this connection, however, is that the Chinese traders and manufacturers are quickly changing fapi into Nipponese army scrips, which is reflected in their deposits at the various banks in Hongkong, including the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan, and the like.

This shows that Chinese merchants and manufacturers are fast losing their faith in the economic influence of the old regime.

The shipyards of Wangpao and Taku, which are equipped for the construction of 10,000-ton ships have resumed operation, while the refloatation of sunken vessels is being pushed in and about the port.

Thus, the day is quickly approaching when Hongkong will be active in commerce, trade, banking and industry as a key point in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

POPULARITY OF C.R.B. NOTES FAST INCREASING IN CHINA

Injunction Against Use of Old Fapi Expected to Be Enforced In More Provinces

Reflecting the steady growth of the administrative and economic influence of the National Government of China, it is remarkable that the circulation of the Central Reserve Bank notes is fast spreading over extensive areas in contrast to the complete devaluation of the old fapi following the legal injunction enforced in December last year in the three provinces of Kiangsu Chekiang and Anhwei where nobody was allowed to use or possess the old fapi any longer, says a Domei dispatch from Nanking dated January 11.

The National Government is now expected to enforce similar injunctions in the province of Canton under date of January 26 and in the 51 walled cities in and around Hankow under date of February 25, according to the announcement made by the Finance Ministry on January 12.

With these measures taken by the National Government, the whole realm under its administration will be able to witness the complete eradication of the old fapi and the perfect unification of currencies in the form of the Central Reserve Bank notes, and this unification of currencies in its realm is calculated to contribute a great deal toward facilitating the performance of its economic policies in connection with the war it has declared against the United States and Britain.

Capital Increase Decided

The Chosen Mining Industry Promotion Company has decided to increase its capital from ¥10,000,000 to ¥25,000,000 shortly, in order to place under its control various gold mines in the country. The amount required for the capital increase will be paid in by the Government-General and a number of business organizations, says the Nippon Sangyo.

UNLOADING SOFTENS MARKET SENTIMENT

Short-Term Comparatively Steady, While Traders Tend to Mark Time

With the continuous unloading of holdings by a number of profit-takers, prices turned a shade easier on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday. It is evident that the rest of traders marked time for another chance alike in the morning and afternoon sessions.

The long-term section was sluggish. With the exception of Nissan Steamship, new, which rose ¥1.40, high-priced industrials tended to soften. For instance, Tokyo Wire Rope and Diesel Automobile declined ¥1.30 each, Nippon Sand Iron and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section was comparatively steady. In addition to the slight gains scored by prime issues, Teikoku Rayon, new, registered a gain of ¥1.20.

The spot market was weaker in sympathy with the long-term section, and those climbing for many successive days began to soften as they were sold off by their holders. Miyada Iron Works slipped ¥1.80, Shimazu Iron Works and Mitsubishi Trading slipped ¥1.50 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	— Delivery —		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar
Kanebo Spinning (50)	125.0	....	126.0
Sino-Nippon Spin (50)	82.8	82.7	83.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	....	71.4
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.0	73.9	72.9
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	93.8	94.6	93.7
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	79.3	79.6	80.2
Showa Elec Ind (50)	78.8	79.8	80.3
Nippon Nitrogen (50)	73.9	74.4	74.8
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.9	....	92.0
O. S. K. (50)	84.8	....	85.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	68.7	....	67.8
Nissan Steamship (50)	63.0	63.3	64.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.5	90.0	90.5
Ishihara Ind (50)	69.5	70.1	71.5
Third Section			
Toyo Development (50)	65.6	....	65.2
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	103.6	103.0	104.9
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	128.5	127.0	127.1
Nippon Oils and Fats (50)	65.0	65.5	65.3
Nippon Beer (50)	93.1	....	93.8
Tropical Ind (42½)	41.1	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.2	....	....
Asahi Glass (50)	97.7	96.6	96.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	92.4	92.1	92.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	82.1	81.7	81.6

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	81.3	1.6	1.1	81.6
N. Y. K., new	77.2	7.5	7.1	77.5
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.2	5.6	5.1	95.6
Kanebo Spin. new	73.0	3.5	2.7	73.3
Teikoku Rayon, new	66.4	7.4	6.0	67.4
Hitachi Iron Works	89.3	9.4	8.9	[illegible]
Osaka Exch. new	44.1	4.9	4.1	44.9
Nippon Steel Tube	69.7	9.8	9.6	69.8
Nippon Oil	75.5	5.8	5.5	....
S. M. R.		74.0	3.9	74.0
N. Y. K., old	91.5	1.5	1.1	91.4
Hokkaido Coal	74.8	4.8	4.4	74.6
Kanebo Spin. old	124.7	5.4	4.7	124.8
Toyo Rayon, new		53.0	2.9	52.9
Kokura Iron Works	54.8	4.8	4.3	54.6
Nippon Beer, new	44.5	4.5	4.3	44.5
Nippon Sugar new	65.6	5.7	5.6	....
Ensuiko Sugar	62.7	...	...	....
Nippon Mining	61.5	1.6	0.8	61.6
Manchou Ind	59.9	9.9	9.8	59.8

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	81.60	+ 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.50	+ 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	73.30	+ 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Bombs

(Continued From Page 4)

during the last War." Paulmann himself was a pilot of a bomber during the First World War.

Whilst these two men were steadily making progress in the planning of dive bombers, on the other side of the ocean, America was offering huge prizes to volunteers who would pilot its dive bombers. The American dive bombers were biplanes with single engines, manufactured speedily overnight, and so it was no wonder that numerous of them collapsed in mid-air when they tried to straighten out from the high speed dives.

The planes dived downwards from an altitude of 3000 to 4000 meters, assuming angles of sixty to seventy degrees from the horizontal, and approached as close as 500 meters from their objectives. The speed here was about 600 km. per hour. Immediately after releasing the bomb, the pilot had to straighten out and zoom up again in a climb.

The strain on the plane at this point was as though the plane was travelling at 1200 km. per hour. Often the pilot lost consciousness, and the plane crashed to earth. Assuming that the plane itself was capable of standing the strain, the pilot was, after all, human. He could not bear the terrific strain, aim, release the bomb, and take the joystick to steer the plane up again all at the same time and in the space of a split second.

Paulmann's Control Board

In Germany, Hermann Paulmann, realizing the terrific strain of the pilot and the plane at the time of the turn, invented the "control board." This was a board fixed beneath the wings, which would flap open when the plane reached 400 km. per hour. The speed of the dive was thus restricted, and the angle of turn was also made smaller. It enabled the plane to approach its objective much closer.

Paulmann invented a contrivance by which the pilot need not do anything beyond determining the height and the objective. All he had to do was to press a button, and the plane would do everything, including nose-diving, releasing the bomb, and climbing up again. The pilot's work was thus made easier, and the plane can now dive as low as 150 meters above its objective, make a direct hit, and then skim over the ground before climbing up again, without the pilot moving a finger.

In 1938, when ominous clouds were darkening the sky, the Junkers factory, with its excellent facilities, produced several thousands of the bomber described above.

About this time Al Williams, the American aviator, visited England, and gave an exhibition of dive bombing. The Britishers, including their military authorities, were astonished. Lord Beaverbrook, it was reported, told Williams that it was the first time he had seen such a frightful exhibition, and prayed that England would never be visited by such devilish bombers. It is plain from this that England knew nothing of dive bombing until then.

In the autumn of 1939 the Junkers JU87, loaded with three machine-guns, a 500 kg. bomb under the fuselage, two 50 kg. bombs under the wings, and with a speed of 390 km. per hour, flew over the Poland front, and destroyed mechanized corps, anti-aircraft batteries, forts, bridges, hangars, trains, and every sort of military establishment. All the painstaking years of Paulmann's research and experiments had at last borne fruit.

It is said that dive bombers, tanks, and close knit communications form the three vital factors of blietzkrieg tactics. Dive bombers are now used in both land and sea warfare. Let us look more closely at these dive bombers, called the new artillery.

Wonderful Accuracy

In leval bombing the plane and the bomb travel in different directions. That is, the plane flies horizontally, and the bomb drops downwards. Considering the factors that have been described before, the frequency of direct hits is very low.

In dive bombing the plane and the bomb travel in the same direction. The plane heads straight for its objective, and at the lowest point, releases its bomb. When the plane straightens out, the bomb still travels in the direction that the plane was going before it straightened out, that is, straight for the mark. The frequency of direct hits is therefore very high. It is not against stationary objects, but against moving markets, such as tanks and destroyers, that the dive bombers show that they can do most effectively.

Aiming at Moving Objects

In level bombing the bomb takes about 22 seconds, from a height of 1500 meters, to reach its objective. But in dive bombing the initial speed of the bomb is the same as that of the diving plane, and will take about three or four seconds to find its mark.

The American expert on military affairs, Hopley, remarked that "a battleship's speed is comparatively low when you take into account the big surface it offers to bombers. Judging from experiments carried out on the New Jersey and the Virginia, the battleships cannot change speed at will during bombing attacks."

A British journalist who was on board the "Repulse" which was sunk off the coast of Malai, writes, "A crash shook the whole ship, and I looked up to see formations of Japanese bombers flying overhead." This is sufficient comment on the efficiency with which dive bombers can attack battleships.

In the case of cruisers or destroyers, three bombers loaded with two bombs each are enough.

When dive bombers attack a battleship or an aircraft carrier, it is just like an air raid over a city. The bombers attack from all directions and at different altitudes.

Penetrative Power

In the case of a battleship, an ordinary bomb has to be dropped from a height of more than 3,000 meters to have the necessary velocity to pierce the armored plating of the ship. But the speed of a bomb does not exceed 300 meters a second. The shell from a 40 cm. cannon, however, can reach 700 meters a second, and a one-ton shell can pierce armor plating 35 to 50 cm. thick.

But a bomb, even a one-ton bomb, can at most go through armor plating 13 cm. thick. A two-ton bomb can pierce a 17 cm. thick plate. The penetrative strength of a bomb is therefore less than that of a shell.

A cruiser's armor plating is less than 10 cm. thick, and so may be broken by an ordinary bomb of 500 kg. weight. But a battleship's plating is more than 15 cm. thick, and often there is more than a single layer of plating. Ordinary bombing will not harm it. Even in dive bombing the bombs will not inflict fatal damage on a battleship.

The "Illustrious," the British aircraft carrier, and others were subjected to severe bombing from German dive bombers more than once, but came through without serious damage. There is yet not a single instance of a battleship being sunk by bombs alone. A dive bomber can use a bomb of not more than 500 kg. and so its bombs are also useless against tochka which have ferro concrete walls one or more meters thick.

Sebastopol was defended by numerous tochka, and Stalingrad itself is like a huge tochka. The German forces conducted furious dive bombing attacks, and reportedly brought into action their colossal 80 cm. gun. The objectives were the ferro-concrete batteries of the enemy.

The length of the gigantic shell is 3.5 meters, and the weight 7.1 tons. It is therefore 180 times as powerful as an ordinary 15 cm. shell. It leaves the muzzle at a speed of 450 meters a second, and when it reaches its objective it possesses a force of 51,200 metric tons. The destructive powers of such a shell may be imagined. Since it can penetrate the earth to a depth of 25 meters, even if it does not hit its objective, the explosion ought to be enough.

MEETING TAKES UP FARM BOOST PLANS

Agriculture Minister Exhorts People in Rural Districts to Renewed Efforts

Valuable instructions were given to officials of the provincial governments in charge of agricultural affairs in their respective areas at a meeting held Wednesday morning at the Sankaido Hall in Akasaka-ku, Tokyo, in order to study questions of importance relative to the cultivation of wheat, cereals, sweet potatoes, vegetables, hemp, jute, flux and other plant products, as well as about the increase of the supply of fertilizers during the new farming year.

Prior to the discussions, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino delivered a speech on the policy of the agricultural authorities for the new farming year. The speech, as reported by the Asahi, runs substantially as follows:

"In order perfectly to secure the self-supply of foodstuffs during the new farming year, we have to take various measures for the adjustment of supply and consumption.

"First of all, efforts must be exercised for the increase of agricultural products at home. All people in the rural regions must devote their efforts to produce as much wheat as possible to taking the best possible care of their wheat fields.

Must Better Rice Crop

"In the next place, greater efforts must be exercised for the cultivation of rice this year. The rice crop was plentiful last year. It is, however, very desirable that they should do better this year in order to strengthen Nippon's position relative to the self-supply of food. In order to help our rural population in this respect, the authorities are doing their best to popularize the sowing of better and more productive seeds.

"The supply of potatoes and sweet potatoes in Nippon Proper can be easily augmented with a little more effort, and it is very desirable that their supply should be enriched in the country, because they are in active demand not only as food, but also as raw-materials for alcohol and buthanol. The authorities are considering the extension of necessary technical instructions to all growers of potatoes and sweet potatoes.

"Simultaneously with the encouragement of the cultivation of potatoes and sweet potatoes, the authorities have also decided on the encouragement of the cultivation of soya beans in Nippon Proper. The cultivation of soya beans here in Nippon has been neglected in the past. But its growing is considered rather desirable, in view of the special circumstances at present, to increase the supply of vegetable proteins.

"Hemp is also among the things whose ample supply is especially desirable in wartime. All provinces, therefore, must do their best to produce the quantities allocated to them at any cost."

Portugal Drivers Affected

LISBON.—All holders of automobile driver's licenses between 18 and 40 as well as persons who have hitherto been exempted from military service have been requested by ordinance to report to competent military authorities.

N.Y. Times Scribe Killed

Byron Danion, a special correspondent of the New York Times, who was with the United States forces in the South Pacific, was recently killed in an encounter, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1943

President Roosevelt's Message to Congress

Prior to its actual delivery to the 78th Congress on January 7, President Roosevelt's annual message on the state of the nation aroused no little curiosity and speculation in many quarters. That was natural, because, it was generally expected that the presidential message would inevitably reveal the definite trend of the domestic and international politics of the United States which has been suffering from an unbroken series of military defeats since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

This message as a whole, however, has proved wholly unworthy of the general expectations and speculations, simply because the message is replete with repetitions of trite and vain statements and mis-statements revealing nothing novel or informative. As a matter of fact this presidential message, despite its lengthy exposition on the state of the union, is nothing but an infamous record of apologies and self-excuses quite becoming to the author who is accustomed to shifting his own responsibilities to others and laying the blame on innocent parties. True to the crafty characteristics of the author, the message is composed of nothing but apologetic statements and exaggerated figures about America's allegedly amazing achievements in the field of military production, and empty promises regarding the so-called "United Nations'" offensive during the current year. Toward the end, the message also reveals the President's special attempt to regain the people's favor and confidence by preaching a sermon on his pet dogma—the restoration of the world and the reconstruction of the world in which his "four freedoms" will be given their proper place. Nevertheless, the message is wholly devoid of anything that deserves anybody's serious consideration. As a matter of fact it is simply a record of the gloomy, depressive mental state of a vanquished leader reflecting irrefutably the growing impatience of the American people.

In view of the successive defeats suffered by the American armed forces on practically every battle front for the past 13 months, President Roosevelt is doing his best to evade this vital subject by praising the Soviet Army's resistance on the Eastern front and the British counter-attacks on the Egyptian front. With reference to the crushing defeats sustained by the American forces in the Pacific theater of war, Roosevelt has made an especial effort to evade the issue with his characteristic cleverness by placing particular emphasis on the non-existent successful achievements of his armed forces in mythical battles. Furthermore, while extolling the much-advertised success of the aggressive strategy of the American expeditionary forces' landings in French North Africa, the American President does not forget to take precautionary measures necessary to check the expected criticism of the people in the event of the inevitable future defeats there. This he does by warning them that the operations in North Africa are bound to be extremely difficult due to the highly strengthened positions and fortified strongholds of the Axis forces. However, in concluding his lengthy exposition, the President just as usual repeats his claim that his armed forces will launch a powerful offensive this year.

Then with regard to the United States' production of arms and ammunition during 1942 as the "arsenal of democracy," Roosevelt indulges in self-praise by enumerating immense figures for each item. But by this very act of self-praise the President reveals, perhaps inadvertently, his suffering from the qualms of conscience and his desperate attempt to overcome it by stating apologetically that the big figures are not enumerated to frighten the Axis Powers. However, every one knows that the enumeration of big figures is Roosevelt's way of attempting to defend and justify the failure in the 1942 airplane and tank production which fell considerably short of the goal set in the previous year.

Again, with regard to the unrest and confusion in various quarters caused by the increasing intensification of wartime regimentation in every field of endeavor, the American President seems to have temporarily divorced himself from his usual habit of grandiosity and has come down at least one step lower to explain to the people in detail and in a humble manner why they have to endure rationing and other stringencies with good humor and good will. He even says that he is ready to take off his hat to the "laborers" and to "all Americans." Under the pressure of the adverse circumstances and his repeated blunders, Roosevelt cannot help resorting to this art of flattery. Be that as it may, the presidential message as a whole deserves no special comment. However, a brief comment may not be out of place on his war objectives and his plan for the restoration of world peace.

That the present War of Greater East Asia has emanated from Roosevelt's ambition to attain world hegemony is an obvious fact which has already become common knowledge throughout the world. It is also true that his intervention, under the pretext of assisting Britain, in the European war is wholly responsible for the spread of the hostilities all over the world. To all intents and purposes, the American President is the promoter and architect of the current global war, and he should know perfectly well that he is not at all qualified to talk about world peace.

Under the circumstances, it is most ridiculous, therefore, to note that the American President and his associates declare to the world that they are desirous of a "decent peace and a durable peace." It is clearly understood that the so-called "decent peace" to which these Anglo-American war leaders are referring is merely another name for the domination of the world under Anglo-American imperialism. Every one knows that since the first World War, America and Britain have rigorously pursued a policy designed to maintain and strengthen the Anglo-American control of the world. In the pursuance of this policy, they have done everything within their power to check and hinder the legitimate national and racial development of Japan, Germany, Italy and other so-called "have-not" countries, and have attempted to make prosperity a monopoly of only the "have" nations. Furthermore, they have not only rejected a plan advocated by the Axis Powers for the establishment of permanent peace on the basis of an equitable distribution of the world's natural resources but have also resorted ultimately to arms in order to check the realization of the plan. Thus they have brought about the present world upheaval. It is a plain fact that Roosevelt is the chief instigator and maker of this war. It should be clearly understood that true world peace cannot be attained unless and until a new world order is firmly established. It is the Axis Powers—the ardent proponents of a new world order—and not the Anglo-American jingoes, who are craving for true world peace and are making earnest efforts to achieve such a peace.

In view of the above facts, it is needless to say that no one will turn an attentive ear to Roosevelt's declaration regarding his intention of bringing about a decent peace in the world after the present war. Indeed, it is funnier than a story of a fool's dream to hear his declaration that, in the event of America's victory in the present war, he would disarm and keep disarmed the Axis Powers as a punitive measure. Apparently Roosevelt is unaware that the United States is the victim of an uninterrupted series of crushing military and naval disasters since the outbreak of the current war.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 16, 1942

From Our Own Files

The Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. yesterday announced that warships of the Imperial Navy on January 9 operating in coordination with the Air Force sank two enemy submarines in a certain area. Submarines of the Imperial Navy active in the Netherlands East Indies area have sunk by January 15 four enemy ships totaling 27,000 tons. In the same area, warships of the Imperial Navy have by the same date captured three merchant ships totaling 4,000 tons.

* * *

Units of the Imperial Navy Air Force on January 12 raided the enemy sea air base at Kolonedale on the Gulf of Tomaika on the eastern coast of Central Celebes and bombed and set aflame nine aircraft hangars, large and small, and two groups of barracks. One of the units attacked Ternate, on Gilolo Island, and there destroyed by bombing two large warehouses and caused conflagrations at five different places, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

Japanese Forces engaged in a pincer movement toward Singapore, the goal of the Malay campaign, successfully penetrated into Johore, on the southern tip of the peninsula on the night of January 14, it was reported by Domei.

* * *

A special landing party of the Imperial Navy on January 14 captured strategic points in Minahassa in the northern part of the Celebes, according to an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued yesterday.

EMPIRE THOROUGHLY PREPARED TO WAGE LONG-TERM CONFLICT

Continuous Flow of War Materials to All Fronts Will Ensure Smooth Prosecution of War

By YOSHIO HOINDEN
(From the Nihon Hyoron)

The War of Greater East Asia has entered its second year. When we think of the Japanese officers and men encamped for the winter in the Aleutians and of the Japanese Forces, land, sea and air, which are fighting at this very moment in close cooperation in the South Pacific, we cannot but feel a strong sense of gratitude fo these loyal and gallant officers and men.

Inured to hardships incidental to national crises during the ten years which have passed since the Manchurian Incident, the Japanese people have been prepared to face a prolonged conflict from the moment the War of Greater East Asia started. The term, "one hundred-year war" does not sound strange to them any longer.

A long-term war may take various forms, however. As one form of long-term war we may mention a struggle in which the belligerent Powers, with their military operations under their original plans at an end, are replenishing their respective military strengths to prepare for another decisive battle yet to be fought. In a long-term war of this kind, we can live in a comparatively easy manner, though not without tension. The present war against America and Britain is not of this kind. In the present war, we must be prepared to fight one decisive battle after another in rapid succession for many years to come.

Smooth Flow of Production

The most important point in the economic policy to be pursued in a long-term war is to see that the process of continued production is carried forward in as smooth a manner as possible. Needless to say, the war requires the production of defense materials in large quantities, and this mass production must be kept up for many years. Hence the necessity of cultivating and improving all factors in production.

To begin with, labor power must be fostered. As the war makes a heavy draft on labor in the industrial world, it is most important to increase labor power in coping with a prolonged war. To increase the population is, of course, necessary, but what is more important is that all the people should be brought up in such a healthy manner that they may become capable of high labor power. In order to keep the nation in a state physically fit, it must be assured of such food, clothing and housing as is required for ensuring the minimum level of livelihood.

Next, all available labor must be mobilized. It is particularly important that in wartime everyone should work. As brains and technical skill are necessary for many kinds of work, the training of qualified workers must claim attention. University and college students might be mobilized in a short-term war, but in a long-term war it is better that they should be trained at school for several years as future leaders. The same may be said of the training of skilled workers.

Secondly, a plentiful supply of material for production must be ensured. Unless there is an ample supply of basic materials such as iron, coal and salt it would be impossible to maintain mass production for a long period of time. Earnest efforts must be made to increase the production of such basic materials in order to carry on the war successfully for many years.

Importance of Machinery

The same is the case with the provision of machinery and other equipment for production. Inasmuch, however, as there has been such a marked expansion of equipment since the outbreak of the China Affair that there is even a superfluity in some respects, it may not be necessary to direct special attention to this phase of the problem. There is nevertheless a call for the expansion of the production of efficient modern arms.

What calls for special attention in this connection is the repair and replacement of equipment. Machinery has its span of life—natural life and social life. At the present moment when competition is limited, the social life of machinery may be of little account, but special care must be taken to prolong its natural life as much as possible. To this end, it must be kept in good repair. Just as man can live long by taking good care of his health, so must similar care be taken of machinery so as to have it carry on mass production for many years.

This truism will manifest itself more clearly in the case of mines. For the purpose of ensuring increased production for a short period, all labor and materials may be devoted to mining, but when we come to the question of safeguarding a plentiful supply of mineral resources over a long period, prospecting or search for new mines cannot be neglected. There is thus naturally a wide difference between the policy to be adopted for a short term increase of production and that for a long-term increase of production.

In any war, no matter whether it is long or short, no effort should be spared to gain victory, but different tactical methods have to be employed, depending on the length of the war. Efficient arms must be manufactured in as large quantities as possible during the war, but there is some difference in the way of manufacturing them, depending on the prospective length of the conflict. In the case of a short-term war, it is impossible to increase the production of arms considerably for some particular period at the hazard of reduced production for the succeeding period, but such a plan is impermissible in the case of a long-term war, for any slackening of production on our part at any time would immediately be turned to account by the enemy who is ever on the watch for the opportunity to strike.

As there are always two sides to the war, we alone cannot fix its duration, but it would be impossible to lay down a pertinent economic policy unless some idea could be formed of its probable duration. We are now prepared for a long-term war, notwithstanding the fact that we have scored very brilliant victories and have already occupied the extensive territories of Malai, East Indies, Burma, etc.

Long-Term War

Economically, a long-term war requires the fixing of the ratios of production for necessaries of life, raw materials, goods and arms. Under the present circumstances, it is the program for the mobilization of materials which fixes the ratios of production. That is to say, the Government fixes them. It is, therefore, up to the Government to fix proper ratios for the production of war and civilian materials, if the long-term war is to be fought successfully.

All battles will be fought successfully, and to this end, the Japanese Forces at the front will be amply supplied with arms. Labor, materials and shipping will be concentrated on the attainment of this object. The enemy will not be given a chance to rally.

In the Periodicals

Kokumin Hyoron, Vol. 15, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokumin Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Feature articles: Meaning of the First Front, Direction of Renovation, Essence of Japan's National Polity, Public Sentiment of China, and Idea of Cultural Instruction among Young People.

Gaiko Hyoron, Vol. 23, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Gaisei Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Leading articles: The War of Greater East Asia in Its Second Year, the Second Year of the Greater East Asia War, Recollection of December 8, 1941, Comment on American Navy, About the Racial Policy of Greater East Asia, Answers and Questions Between a Japanese and British Police, Australians and People of New Zealand, Darlan and Toulon, Changes of Concept of Modern International Law, France in Distress, Landing of American Forces in North Africa and Franco German Relations, and First Speech of Ambassador Kurusu Upon Returning to Japan.

Chuo Koron, Vol. 58, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Chuo Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1.20. Leading articles: Premise of Strengthening Productive Capacity, Nation's Total War, Philosophy of Total War, and the Diet and National Movement.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 43, No. 2 dated January 17, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: New Philippines, the Chihaya Castle and Racial Ideal, and Way of Construction in Java.

Diamond, Vol. 31, No. 2 dated January 11, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Diamond-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Amalgamation of Tokyo's Four Leading Banks, the Assassination of Darlan, National Movement of Economy, and Highlights of a Round-table Conference on Economic Construction of Greater East Asia.

Tourist & Travel News, Vol. 31, No. 1, January, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Toa Ryoko-sha, Tokyo. Contents: School Days in Nippon, Hingcheng Hot Spring Resort, Yoro Falls in Central Nippon, Grand National Training Meet, Atop Mt. Fuji in Winter (Graphic), and Nipponese-Malay Dictionary.

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE FOR ASIA DISCUSSED

Establishment of Autarchy to Be Basis of New Set-Up

By TSUNEJI HIRANO
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

In discussing the question of what should be the future trade policy of Japan, it has been considered best to approach this problem from the viewpoint of wartime and also post-war peacetime problems. The present controlled economic structure, however, is not a temporary one meant for wartime only. Therefore, it is obvious that our future foreign-trade policy will be based on the establishment of a self-sufficient Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, regardless of wartime or peacetime.

While the war is going on, foreign trade with countries outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere is, of course, impossible; but even after peace is restored, first importance is to be attached to trade in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, trade with countries outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere, if carried out, being secondary. The post-war foreign trade will be quite different from the foreign trade hitherto conducted, depending much on world economy. Those problems that require satisfactory solutions on permanent basis are the general foreign-trade plan for the purpose of exchanging materials among the countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the question of disposing of traders hitherto engaged in foreign trade with third countries, and the issue of transferring medium-sized and small traders to the Southern regions.

Autarchy Aimed for Future

In the days of free trade, the economy of each country depended on world economy. At the time of the last World War, a movement was started to become free of such dependence on world economy; and at the time of the world economic crisis it was further accelerated, and at last in recent years it has reached its apex. This movement is nothing but autarchy. But, autarchy in the strict sense of absolute self-sufficiency is impossible for any State. Of course, the degree of reliance of each country's economy upon world economy varies according to its economic structure. Therefore, self-sufficiency beyond certain points cannot be achieved without endangering national living.

Thus, on one hand, an unconditional reliance on world economy exposes a country to the danger of security and political independence, and on the other, autarchy, in the extreme, threatens the living of the people. In order to meet this dilemma, a demand to create Grossraum Economy arose. In short, Grossraum Economy is a new world economic order. So, as long as the present conditions continue, future trade will be planned to aim at autarchy in Grossraum, and not free trade that depends on world economy.

Change in Trade Structure

Since foreign trade means interchange of materials between one country and another, those who are engaged in foreign trade represent the interests of their own countries whether they are individuals or not. In the early stages of the mercantile period, many of the European countries set up special companies which monopolized colonial trade. These were, so to speak, national policy companies. However, in the period of free trade which saw the development in communication it became possible for small merchants to participate in foreign trade. So, a great number of medium and small traders established themselves in almost all parts of the world. In short, foreign trade in the period of the liberalistic world economy was influenced by price alone. Of course, even in those days some control in foreign trade was exercised through tariff policy but this only meant an indirect control through price.

But, new measures for trade control such as import quota, exchange control, etc. which were put into practice by most countries since the world economic crisis, have direct control upon trade in utter disregard of price structure hitherto existing. Thus foreign trade has become unsuitable for pursuing profit. In the Grossraum of planned trade, foreign traders must function as an agency to prosecute national policy. In Japan too, the control of trade developed from voluntary trade association, to unified and total control by the trade control body.

Plan of Industrialization

The reconstruction of economic structure must be carried out in all the areas within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, aiming at the unified production and interchange of materials. And the phenomena that are sure to arise are the concentration of the industry of the leader country upon her heavy and chemical industries and the tendency of all the other countries which are agricultural to become light industrial nations. Since it is our object to set free the Asiatics from the relentless exploitation of Anglo-American capitalism and prosper mutually, there is no reason for us to check the industrialization of other countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The industrialization of the agricultural countries does not necessarily prevent Japan from exporting her industrial products to these countries. But, on the contrary, due to the increase of their demand it will lead to our exporting better industrial products and equipment necessary for their industrialization. Only in this way shall the autarchy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere be established.

AMERICA, BRITAIN BEGRUDGE AID TO FIGHTING FORCES OF U.S.S.R.

British Isles and United States Merely Cooperating to Further Their Own Selfish Aims

By SHOZO MORI
(From Contemporary Japan)

Part II

In order to minimize their inability to be of positive assistance to the Soviet Union, both Britain and the United States set their diplomatic mills at full speed. The London Government appointed Sir Archibald Clark Kerr Ambassador to Moscow replacing Sir Stafford Cripps, while the Washington Government selected Admiral William Standley as Ambassador to the Soviet Union vice Laurence Steinhardt. On May 26, 1942, when Germany was about to resume full-throttle offensive operations on the eastern front, Foreign Commissar Molotov visited London to conclude a fresh military alliance with London, but, in reality, the new treaty reaffirmed the earlier military pact signed between the two nations at the outset of the German-Soviet hostilities. The Foreign Commissar then flew to Washington and initialled an understanding with the United States Government. This understanding provided that America should make efforts to form a second front in Europe in 1942, and should pursue a mutually beneficial economic arrangement. On June 26, a joint conference took place at Washington among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Ambassador Litvinov to frame the plan of applying the provisions of these two new agreements to the best advantage of America, Britain and the Soviet Union.

All these mutual assistance accords ostensibly designed to facilitate joint operations proved of no avail to Soviet Russia. The serious defeats Britain and the United States suffered at the hands of Japan in Greater East Asia and their inability to strike at Germany and Italy in any war sector accelerated the tempo of Soviet agitation for the formation of a second European front. Meanwhile, the Third Reich resumed its offensive on the eastern front on an unprecedented scale and not only occupied Kharkov, Kerch, Sebastopol and Rostov, but advanced as far as Stalingrad before the arrival of the winter season. As the Red Army began to concede positions to the Reich Wehrmacht, the clamor for a second European front became louder and louder. Prime Minister Churchill hurriedly visited Moscow on August 12 and remained closeted with Premier Stalin. Despite the fact that both the Pravda and the Izvestia asserted that the Churchill Stalin discussion did not touch upon the question of a second front in Europe, competent observers expressed the opinion that Prime Minister Churchill might have explained to Premier Stalin the reasons why Britain could not undertake the fomation of a second front for the time being.

Relation Not Smooth

The first sign of the Anglo-American relations with the Soviet Union not progressing smoothly was seen when Premier Stalin in an interview with the Associated Press of America on October 4, urged the Allies to discharge their obligations to the Soviet Union by opening a second front. Again, on the eve of the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution he declared that a second front was not only necessary for Communist Russia, but also for the Allies, for an ultimate victory. American Undersecretary of State Sumner Wells immediately reiterated that Washington's policy was to render all possible assistance to the Soviet Union, but he refrained from making any reference to the second front question. Prime Minister Churchill, too, evaded the issue by saying that there was no necessity for making any fresh statement. Still, it has to be admitted that the statements of Premier Stalin forced the hands of the Anglo-American nations to look for a possible safety zone to open hostilities against Italy and Germany. Their choice was French Nolth Africa. At the very beginning of the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa, Premier Stalin expressed the view that the fighting in North Africa constituted a preliminary condition for the organization of a second European front, implying that an Allied victory in this sector would help the resumption of an offensive against the Axis forces in Europe.

Now the question is whether Anglo-American successes on the North African front can facilitate an Allied attack on Europe. It seems that the primary objective of the Anglo-American North African campaign is direced toward safeguarding their Mediterranean communication line, so that contact with India and western Asia could be maintained in a far more efficient manner. Since he Vichy Government has offered all possible advantages to the Reich troops for increasing defense preparations in the southern coast of France and has turned over Toulon and Corsica to the Axis forces to meet the exigencies of war, it is apparent that the Anglo-American command will find it extremely perilous to hazard a counter-offensive in Europe. Furthermore, hostilities in North Africa cannot be of any tangible relief to the Soviet Union, because such operations will not oblige Germany to withdraw a substantial portion of its troops from the eastern front, in spite of the lull occurring there owing to winter conditions.

From this concise survey of the Anglo-American collaboration with the Soviet Union, it will be observed that there are limitations in the pursuance of the Soviet "Democratic" unity of purpose. The Soviet Union evidently feels that it is being utilized by the Anglo-American nations for their fight against Germany; whereas Britain and the United States are prone to think that they can only extend aid to the Soviet Union after meeting their own requirements which are needed for their own self-preservation. Herein, lies the reason for distrust among them. This mutual distrust dates back to the days preceding the outbreak of the European war and after. It must be remembered that the German-Soviet non-aggression pact was signed at a time when a tripartite conference among Britain, France and Soviet Russia was in session at Moscow. This conference was convened to discuss ways and means to present a three-Power joint front against Germany. Such a diplomatic maneuver on the part of the Moscow Government not only jarred the feelings of Paris and London, but also of Washington.

Self-Interest Reflected

After the swift advance of German forces into Poland, Viacheslav Molotov, addressing an emergency session of the Supreme Council on October 30, denounced Poland in scathing terms, criticized the attitude of Britain and questioned the merits of the American Neutrality Law. At once the White House lodged a protest with Moscow, while the American House of Representatives demanded the recall of Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt. Then in connection with the Soviet-Finnish War, the Washington Government issued a statement opposing the action of the Soviet Union, while Britain made the General Assembly of the League of Nations adopt a resolution expelling the Soviet Union from the League. Though the present situation no longer warrants the necessity of recapitulating these previous differences, they are important as historical facts for they show that the current Soviet "Democratic" unity reflects self-interest on the part of Britain, America and Soviet Russia.

In a way, it can be said that Premier Stalin's demand for a second front in Europe has hindered to some extent the materialization of smoother relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American nations. It is a fact that there is a difference in the relations existing between Britain and the United States and those between the Anglo-American countries and Soviet Russia. Some time ago, the Time and Tide of London emphasized that, had the Soviet Union formed a second front in 1940, when Britain was in difficulty, the war situation in Europe would have been greatly different from now. The magazine, however, omitted mentioning that in 1940 such a thing could not have been achieved on account of the fact that the Anglo-Soviet relations then were far from satisfactory. The New York Times in its editorial on October 5, last year said: "America and Britain are attacking Germany for their own sake and not to meet the request of Premier Stalin." If that is so, it can only indicate how limited the Soviet "Democratic" unity is. It can also be interpreted to mean: "America and Britain are extending aid to the Soviet Union for their own sake and not to meet the request of Premier Stalin." The Anglo-American cooperation with the Soviet Union has originated from military necessity and not from any change of heart and, therefore, it must, as a matter of routine, operate within a limited orbit. It cannot be regarded as a harmonious alliance, for it is clear that there exists the possibility of a sharp cleavage arising among them.

(End)